

A GUIDE FOR
TRAVELLERS
IN INDIA

Third Revised Edition

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

A complete guide to all the historical and important cities and to the interesting places in India, with information on rail, steamer and air routes.

"A HUNDRED GUIDES IN ONE."

Compiled by
SAMSON REUBEN

With Large Coloured Map

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO., LTD.
210, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

Copyright by
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO., LTD.

*Published by Jal Hirji D. Taraporevala for D. B. Taraporevala Sons
& Co., Ltd., 210, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed by
R. Bourdon, at Western Printers & Publishers' Press,
15 & 23, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.*

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

The third edition of this Guide Book has been completely revised, enlarged and brought up-to-date. The growing popularity of this guide has encouraged me to compile and add information of some more important cities in India and it is hoped that it will help the travellers in every possible way.

This compilation has been brought primarily for the benefit of travellers in India by presenting practical and most useful information in a concise form. The travellers who own this book need not buy numerous cheap hand-books. Their need for a standard guide to important places in India has been rightly met.

S. REUBEN.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The Second Edition of this Guide Book has been revised and great care has been taken to ensure the information given being as correct as possible.

The main object of this Guide Book is to enable the traveller in India, may he be an Indian or a foreigner, to get as much useful information as he is anxious to obtain before he starts on his journey. The long-felt demand for useful information has been rightly met by this Guide Book. As described by one commentator it has indeed proved "A hundred Guides in one."

It is hoped that the second edition will be equally popular and useful to the travellers in India.

S. REUBEN.

PREFACE

The guide is issued with the object of giving information on matters of interest to the tourist as well as to the travelling public in India. It does not claim to be an exhaustive guide to India; such a thing is not possible within the compass of such a book. It rather aims at providing the most useful information to travellers in India. Every precaution has been taken to make the information as complete and accurate as possible by treating each subject in sufficient detail.

The compiler had occasion to visit many of the cities and places of interest described in the book and felt that such useful information as the routes, dak bungalows, public conveyances available, hotels, clubs and places of interest and entertainment in every place would be of great service to all travellers in India. There are many guide books but none deal with all these vital subjects. Personal observation and inquiries made by the compiler on his journeys have resulted in the publication of this useful book, which it is hoped will be appreciated by the intending travellers.

The majority of the people are ignorant of the most interesting places and of the historical and archaeological relics to be found within the Indian Empire. To them the guide book should also prove of great interest.

The compiler is indebted to Municipal and Government officers for their co-operation and support and to the officers of the B. B. & C. I., N. W., M. & S. M., E. B., Nizam State, E. I. and J. & D. Railways and the officers of the Indian States for their valuable assistance and encouragement, without which this work could not have been completed. Acknowledgments are due to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Mr. Schaeffer for the kind use of their photographs.

Any suggestions or alterations for the improvement of the guide would be highly appreciated.

S. REUBEN.

CONTENTS

General Information for the Tourist

	Page
How to Visit India—Season in India—Clothing— India—In Bombay from Duty— nts—Exchange—	1-6
Indian Currency	...

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

BOMBAY

	Page		Page
Bombay	... 7	Band-Stands	... 10
Hotels in Bombay	... 8	Places of Interest in	
Clubs in Bombay	... 8	Bombay	... 11
Places of Entertain- ment in Bombay	... 10		

Picnic Spots Near Bombay

Bassein Fort—Juhu—Versova—Vihar Lake—Ken- nery Caves—Jogeshwari Caves—Mandapeshwar —Vajreshwari—Nirmal—Ambarnath	... 13-15
--	-----------

Pleasure Trips Across Bombay Harbour

Elephanta Caves—Uran—Nahawa—Pali	... 15
----------------------------------	--------

Week-End Trips From Bombay

	Page		Page
Khandala	... 16	Bhaja & Bedsa Caves	17
Lonavla	... 16	Igatpuri	... 17
Karla Caves	... 17	Deolali	... 18

	Page		Page
Nasik	... 19	Udwada	... 21
Panchgani	... 20	Dharampur	... 21
Gholvad	... 20	Teethal	... 22
Sanjan	... 21		

Health Resorts Near Bombay

Matheran	... 22	Dumas	... 25
Mahableshwar	... 23		

Chief Towns of the Bombay Presidency

Poona	... 27	Sholapur	... 40
Satara	... 29	Ahmednagar	... 41
Ogalewadi	... 29	Barsi	... 42
Savantwadi	... 30	Baramati	... 42
Kolhapur	... 30	Amalner	... 43
Ratnagiri	... 31	Manmad	... 44
Revdanda	... 32	Dhulia	... 44
Janjira State	... 33	Bulsar	... 45
Murud	... 33	Bilimora	... 45
Shrivardhan	... 33	Surat	... 46
Mhasla	... 34	Ankleswar	... 47
Gokak Road	... 34	Broach	... 47
Belgaum	... 35	Chhota Udaipur	... 48
Dharwar	... 36	Baroda	... 49
Karwar	... 36	Anand	... 50
Hubli	... 37	Cambay	... 51
Gadag	... 38	Nadiad	... 51
Bijapur	... 38	Ahmedabad	... 51
Badami	... 39	Dholka	... 53
Pandharpur	... 40	Himmatnagar	... 54

Kathiawar

Junagadh	... 55	Gondal	... 58
Veraval	... 56	Rajkot	... 59
Una and Delwada	... 57	Jamnagar	... 59
Porbandar	... 57	Khambalia	... 60

	Page		Page
Dwarka	... 60	Muli Road	... 64
Okha	... 61	Bhavnagar	... 64
Morvi	... 62	Amreli	... 65
Port Navlakhi	... 63	Palitana	... 65
Tankara	... 63	Limdi	... 66
Wankaner	... 63	Dhrangadhra	... 67
Rafaleshwar	... 64	Wadhwan	... 67
Thangadh	... 64		
Cutch	... ..		67

SIND

Karachi	... 68	Sukkur	... 71
Hyderabad	... 70	Mohan-Jo-Dero	... 72

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Madras	73
--------	--------	----

Trips from Madras

Chingleput	... 78	Mahabalipuram	... 79
Conjeevaram	... 79	Gingee Fort	... 80

Health Resorts of the Madras Presidency

Coonoor	... 80	Yercaud	... 84
Kotagiri	... 81	Ramandrug	... 84
Ootacamund	... 82	Madanapalle	... 84
Kodaikanal	... 83	Waltair	... 85

Chief Towns of the Madras Presidency

Vellore	... 85	Tuticorin	... 91
Kumbhakonam	... 86	Coimbatore	... 91
Tanjore	... 87	Calicut	... 93
Trichinopoly	... 88	Mangalore	... 94
Madura	... 89	Bellary	... 95
Rameswaram	... 89	Humpi.	... 95

	Page		Page
Gooty	... 96	Rajamundry	... 98
Chandragiri	... 96	Cocanada	... 99
Bezwada	... 97	Vizagapatam	... 100

COCHIN STATE

British Cochin	... 101	Wellington Island	... 103
Mattancheri	... 101	Trichur	... 103
Ernacolam	... 102		

COORG

Merkara 103
---------	--------	-----	---------

TRAVANCORE STATE

Trivandrum	... 105	Alleppey	... 106
Quillon	... 106	Cape Comorin	... 107

MYSORE STATE

Mysore	... 108	Halebid	... 113
Bangalore	... 110	Shravanabelgola	... 114
Nandidrug	... 112	Somnathpur	... 114
Cauveri Falls	... 112	Gersoppa Falls	... 114
Kolar Gold Fields	... 113	Seringapatam	... 114
Belur	... 113		

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

CALCUTTA	... ..	...	... 116
Places of Entertainment in Calcutta	... ..	...	... 120
Places of Interest in Calcutta	... ..	...	... 120
Pleasure Trips from Calcutta	... ..	...	... 123
Pleasure Cruises on the Hooghly River	... ..	...	... 124

Health Resorts of the Bengal Presidency

Kalimpong	... 125	Darjeeling	... 126
Kurseong	... 126		

Page	Page
Chief Towns of the Bengal Presidency	

Howrah	... 128	Krishnagar	... 133
Serampore	... 128	Nabadwip	... 133
Hooghly & Chinsura	... 129	Rajbari	... 134
Burdwan	... 130	Goalundo	... 134
Murshidabad	... 130	Dacca	... 135
Berhampore	... 132	Chittagong	... 136
Plassey	... 133		

Places of Varied Interest in Bengal

Paharpur	... 137	Gaur	... 138
Mahasthangadh	... 137	Satgumbaz	... 138
Pandua	... 138		
COOCH-BEHAR	... ..		... 138

ASSAM,

Shillong	... 139	Sibsagar	... 142
Dibrugarh	... 140	Sadiya	... 143
Gauhati	... 141	Manipur State	... 143
Silchar	... 141		

BIHAR

Patna	... 144	Bhagalpur	... 149
Gaya	... 146	Arrah	... 149
Monghyr	... 147	Buxar	... 150
Muzaffarpur	... 148	Sasaram	... 150

Health Resorts in Bihar

Madhupur	... 151	Rajgir	... 152
----------	---------	--------	---------

CHOTA-NAGPUR

Jamshedpur	... 153	Hazaribagh	... 155
Ranchi	... 154		

ORISSA

Cuttack	... 155	Bhubaneswar	... 158
Puri	... 157	Khandagiri	... 159
Konarak	... 158	Sambalpur	... 159

HYDERABAD STATE

Hyderabad	... 161	Ajanta Caves	... 168
Secunderabad	... 164	Bidar	... 169
Aurangabad	... 165	Hanamkonda	... 169
Daulatabad	... 167	Ramappa Lake	...
Ellora Caves	... 167	Temples	... 169

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Nagpur	... 170	Pachmarhi	... 174
Kamptee	... 171	Burhanpur	... 175
Raipur	... 172	Akola	... 175
Jubbulpore	... 173	Amraoti	... 176

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

Gwalior State	... 177	Ujjain	... 181
Gwalior	... 178	Bhopal	... 182
Indore State	... 179	Sanchi	... 182
Indore	... 179	Rewah	... 183
Mhow	... 180		

RAJPUTANA

Mount Abu	... 184	Jodhpur	... 192
Ajmer	... 186	Udaipur	... 193
Jaipur	... 187	Chitorgarh	... 195
Bharatpur	... 189	Kotah	... 196
Alwar	... 190	Bundi	... 196
Bikaner	... 191		

Page	Page
UNITED PROVINCES	

Health Resorts in U.P.

Naini Tal	... 198	Mussoorie	... 200
Almora	... 199	Chakrata	... 201

Chief Towns of U.P.

Jhansi	... 201	Hardwar	... 210
Cawnpore	... 202	Dehra Dun	... 211
Allahabad	... 203	Roorkee	... 211
Mirzapur	... 204	Meerut	... 212
Benares	... 204	Aligarh	... 212
Jaunpur	... 206	Hathras	... 213
Fyzabad	... 206	Muttra	... 213
Lucknow	... 207	Brindaban	... 214
Barcilly	... 208	Agra	... 215
Rampur	... 209	Fatehpur Sikri	... 217
Moradabad	... 209		

DELHI

New Delhi	... 218	Delhi	... 219
-----------	---------	-------	---------

PUNJAB

Lahore	... 221	Multan	... 227
Amritsar	... 223	Bahawalpur	... 227
Jullunder	... 224	Gujranwalla	... 228
Ludhiana	... 224	Sialkot	... 228
Ambala	... 225	Chamba	... 229
Thaneswar	... 226	Gujrat	... 229
Patiala	... 226	Rawalpindi	... 230
Ferozpur	... 227		

Health Resorts in the Punjab

Murree	... 230		
Dharamsala	... 231	Simla	... 231

	Page		Page
KASHMIR AND JAMMU			

Srinagar	... 233	Gulmarg	... 235
----------	---------	---------	---------

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Peshawar	... 235	Bannu	... 237
Abbottabad	... 236	Dera Ismail Khan	... 237

BALUCHISTAN

Quetta	238
--------	--------	-----	-----

PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES IN INDIA

Nova Goa	... 239	Daman	... 241
Mormugao	... 240		

FRENCH TERRITORIES IN INDIA

Chandernagore	... 242	Pondicherry	... 243
---------------	---------	-------------	---------

Railways in India	243
-------------------	--------	-----	-----

Steamer Routes	245
----------------	--------	-----	-----

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE TOURIST

There is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of diverse races and of monuments designed by master architects as India a geographical, cultural, historical and political Mosaic. India calls to everyone—statesman, true lover of nature, sportsman, mountaineer or businessman all will find life surging past in a picturesque procession.

India forms a great triangle stretching out into the Indian Ocean from about the middle of the south coast of Asia. It is divided from Asia on the north by the Himalayas, the highest mountain range in the world. To the north-west, it is separated from Afghanistan and Persia, by the Hindu-kush and other mountain ranges. Its area is more than twenty times that of Great Britain and three-fifths that of the United States.

India is one of the most fertile and thickly populated countries in the world. The population is nearly 400 millions, or about one-fifth of that of the whole world. It is inhabited by different races. The people speak many different languages and they are divided into many different castes. Their habits, dress and religions, too, all differ; but they are all under one Government and obey the same laws. Although they speak different languages and each section naturally loves its own language yet the educated classes can all speak English.

The Indian Empire is part of the British Empire. The administration of the Indian Empire in England is under a member of the British Cabinet called the Secretary of State, who has a Council to assist him. The supreme authority in India is the Viceroy-in-Council.

The Provincial Governments now number eleven, each with a Governor-in-Council. Sind was recently separated from Bombay and Orissa from Bihar. Besides, there are 675 Native States in India, each governed by its own ruler.

How to Visit India

Although it is possible to enter through any of the several ports along the coast visitors from Europe and the West prefer to begin their tour in Bombay, which has been rightly called the Gateway of India. Others find Calcutta, Madras or the route via Colombo in the south more convenient.

Season in India

India is a land of sunshine and colour. The best season for a pleasant visit is from November to March, when the days are pleasantly cool. In Bombay from December to February the climate is cool. In Calcutta the cold lasts from December till the middle of January. In Northern India it is extremely cold during this part of the year and frost is not uncommon, while in Madras there is a bracing and cold climate on the Hill Stations.

Clothing

Every traveller should equip himself with clothes suitable for both cold and warm weather. Rugs and overcoats are necessary. During the day Solar topees should always be worn to prevent sun-stroke. Plenty of light underclothes are necessary. In India illness is contracted more from chills than from the heat. During winter the cold of the nights and the mornings is sharp and the traveller should carefully cover himself, especially when he is travelling in trains, etc. Thin or tropical clothing should be worn during midday, when it is warm. Every traveller should also use glare glasses and umbrellas, whenever he is out in the sun.

Bedding

Generally bedding is provided on all trains at nominal cost but it is advisable to have suitable equipment when travelling. The traveller should carry a holdall in which a pillow, razai, blankets and cotton bedsheets can be carried.

Servants

The tourist should engage an Indian servant to act as interpreter and valet. Before engaging a servant, the tourist should either satisfy himself about his credentials or should engage one recommended by some person or tourist agency. The servant will be particularly useful during the railway journey when he will look after the baggage, make beds and attend on the employers personally. An 'ayah' or maidservant should also be engaged if the tourist has a wife and children with him.

Arrival in India

The tourist has the choice of many shipping lines for his journey to India and he can select one from the various lines serving each port. The rates differ with the shipping line selected and the actual accommodation on the ship. Special reductions are given at certain times of the year or when the stay in India is limited to months when there is no rush for accommodation.

In Bombay

The mail steamers lie alongside the landing wharf called Ballard Pier. Before landing it is essential to get passports stamped by the Inspector who will be found on board the ship. A Customs Baggage Declaration Form will be handed to the tourist shortly before the vessel enters port or when the steamer is in the port. All the dutiable baggage must be declared on this form. On going ashore the passport must be shown to the Police Officer at the gangway after which he should proceed to the Customs examination shed. The Customs examination is not severe but a fair declaration should be made.

The clerk on duty at the Customs counter will ascertain the amount payable, if any, and will present a bill for Port Trust dues. On payment of the amount a receipt should be obtained. After this the tourist should present himself at the actual place of examination. The luggage will be found under a numbered sign board corresponding to a number previously affixed to the luggage.

Heavy Baggage

Considerable saving in freight can be effected by tourists who desire to proceed up-country by booking their baggage which is not immediately required on arrival, by goods train.

Exemption from Duty

Bona fide personal baggage is exempt from duty and this exemption is allowed on baggage which arrives in India within one month either before or after the arrival of the owner.

Passengers are informed that Customs Officers are empowered to examine and detain all packages which they suspect or regarding which doubts may arise.

Any person making a false declaration or attempting to pass dutiable goods without payment of duty is liable to a fine and confiscation of the property.

Customs Duties

The duty payable on most articles varies from 25 per cent to 50 per cent according to the article. *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and other personal effects, provided the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for members of his family travelling with him, but it shall not include the following articles.

- (a) Arms, ammunition and military stores.
- (b) Alcoholic liquor exceeding one quart and perfumed spirit exceeding one pint.

- (c) Cigars exceeding 50, and cigarettes exceeding 100, whether in opened or unopened boxes or tins and other tobacco exceeding 1½ lbs. in weight.
- (d) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor-cars and motor-cycles.
- (e) Cloth to be made up into apparel and furnishing materials.
- (f) Articles for household use, such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery and silver plated ware imported in excess of the following quantities. Silver Rs. 100/-, Linen Rs. 400/-, Glass and Crockery Rs. 200/-, Cutlery Rs. 250/-, cooking utensils Rs. 100/-, pictures Rs. 60/-.

Up to the limits specified against each item the above articles are passed free of duty. Husband and wife travelling together are entitled to double the above allowance.

All persons importing firearms into India and Burma for private use must obtain from the Commissioner of Police a 'Possession License.'

The importing of arms of '303 or '450 bore is prohibited. It is of the utmost importance that all firearms should be produced before the Customs Inspector and full details of them should be entered in the space provided on the back of the Customs form. Particular attention is drawn to the note on the head of the Baggage Declaration Form on the danger of landing over loaded firearms. Arms which are not covered by license, will be taken to the Customs House from where they will be cleared on production of the necessary license and on payment of duty. It is possible for a passenger who does not wish to clear his weapon to leave it in Customs custody. It will be put on board the steamer by which he leaves India on payment of rent and delivery charges.

Clearing Agents

The tourist would find it more convenient to arrange the whole work of clearing his baggage with one of the clearing and forwarding agents whose representatives board every passenger steamer arriving in Bombay, in which case all keys of packages with instructions should be handed over to the said representative.

Coolies: If coolies are engaged to clear the baggage, the number of each cooly should be noted.

Exchange: The principal banking agents have a bureau in the Customs shed at which foreign currency may be exchanged for Indian currency at the official rates of exchange.

Indian Currency

1	Rupee	=	16 annas	=	1s. 6d.
$\frac{1}{2}$	"	=	8 "		
$\frac{1}{4}$	"	=	4 "		
$\frac{1}{8}$	"	=	2 "		
$\frac{1}{16}$	"	=	1 "	=	about 1 penny
2	pice	=	6 pies	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna
1	"	=	3 "	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
1	pie	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ pice	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ "

Currency notes of the following denominations are issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

Rs. 1, 2, 5, 10, and 100.

Stations and Special Trains: See chapter on Railways in India.

In other Ports: The same procedure as in Bombay is followed when the visitor arrives by Mail Steamer in Calcutta, Madras and Karachi.

Conveyances: For public conveyances, etc., in the respective places please see chapters under those headings.

Hotels: Details of the hotels in each town are given separately under the respective towns.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

BOMBAY

Bombay is situated on an island which is connected with the island of Salsette by causeways. It is the chief seaport of Western India and is the Capital of the Presidency. It has a very splendid harbour, one of the finest in the world. The harbour is always full of ships, steamers and yachts. The lighthouse from Colaba Point can be seen 18 miles out at sea. Bombay has been rightly called the Gateway of India. Situated on Apollo Bunder is the Gateway, the landing place for Government Officials. Most of the trade with Europe passes through Bombay as it is the nearest port and the point at which mail steamers leave and reach India.

Climate

Bombay has a very humid climate but is neither very hot in summer nor cold in winter. In June the south-west monsoon breaks and blows till the end of September.

The average rainfall is 75 inches. May and October are the hottest months. The average temperature is 70 degrees. The weather is cool from December till February.

Industry and Trade

Bombay is the centre of the cotton industry in India. There are over 100 spinning and weaving mills. Other important industries include dyeing, metal working, and tanning, and the main trade, shipping, engineering, banking, insurance, etc. The chief imports are cotton goods, metals and machinery and the chief exports are raw cotton, grain, opium, ivory, tea and coffee.

Railway Communications

See under the heading "Railways in India."

Public Conveyances in Bombay

Taxis, hack victorias, buses and trams are available.

HOTELS IN BOMBAY

There are many first class hotels in Bombay run on European and Indian style. Representatives of the leading hotels meet passengers at the Mole Station and at railway stations.

European Hotels

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Taj Mahal Hotel	Apollo Bunder.
2. Grand Hotel	Ballard Pier.
3. Majestic Hotel	Near Museum.
4. Green's Hotel	Apollo Bunder.
5. Ritz Hotel	Churchgate Reclamation.
6. Fredrick's Hotel	Apollo Bunder.
7. London Hotel	Grant Road.

Indian Hotels

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Sardar Griha Hotel	Crawford Market.
2. Empire Hindu Hotel	Bori Bunder.
3. Madhavashram	Girgaum.
4. Shri Krishna Boarding House	Charni Rd., Girgaum.

CLUBS IN BOMBAY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Bombay Club	Marine Drive.
2. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana	Wodehouse Road.
3. Bombay Flying Club, Ltd.	Juhu Aerodrome.
4. Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.	Esplanade Road.
5. Bombay Presidency Golf Club	Sewree.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 6. Byculla Club | Bellasis Road. |
| 7. Catholic Gymkhana | Kennedy Sea Face. |
| 8. Islam Gymkhana | Chowpatty Sea Face. |
| 9. Orient Club | Kennedy Sea Face. |
| 10. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana | Kennedy Sea Face. |
| 11. Parsi Gymkhana | Marine Lines. |
| 12. Ripon Club | Esplanade Road. |
| 13. Rotary Club of Bombay | Bombay. |
| 14. Royal Bombay Yacht Club | Apollo Bunder. |
| 15. Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd. | Byculla. |
| 16. Willingdon Sports Club | Clerk Road, Byculla. |
| 17. Y. M. C. A. | Wodehouse Road, Colaba. |
| 18. Y. W. C. A. | Wodehouse Road, Colaba. |
| 19. Safety First Association of India. | 143, Esplanade Road. |
| 20. United Lodge of Theosophists | Esplanade Road. |
| 21. Cricket Club of India, Ltd. | Brabourne Stadium. |
| 22. Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana | Queen's Road. |
| 23. Western India Automobile Association | <i>Head Office:</i> Fort, Bombay.
<i>Branches:</i> Poona and Ahmedabad. |
| 24. Radio Club | Apollo Reclamation. |

The Automobile Association will prove particularly useful to those who intend touring the country by car. Membership is open to private car and motor-cycle owners, commercial firms whose representatives travel by car and to those who, while not owning a car or motorcycle themselves, travel in vehicles supplied by their firms.

Members receive full benefits of its many services including road service, legal advice and discount on insurance premiums.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Capitol Talkies	Bori Bunder.
2. New Empire Talkies	Bori Bunder.
3. Excelsior Talkies	Bastion Road, Fort.
4. Regal Talkies	Near Museum.
5. Eros Talkies	Opp. Churchgate Station.
6. Metro Talkies	Dhobi Talao.
7. Strand Talkies	Colaba.
8. Palace Talkies	Byculla.
9. Broadway Talkies	Dadar.

Indian Talkies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Swastik Talkies	Lamington Road.
2. Central Talkies	Charni Road, Girgaum.
3. Majestic Talkies	Charni Road, Girgaum.
4. Imperial Talkies	Lamington Road.
5. New West End Talkies	Lamington Road.
6. Lamington Talkies	Lamington Road.
7. Minerva Talkies	Lamington Road.
8. Krishna Talkies	Charni Road Junction.
9. Royal Opera House	Sandhurst Bridge.
10. Roxy Talkies	New Queen's Road,
11. Super Talkies	Charni Road Junction.

BAND-STANDS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
1. Band-stand	Mayo Road, Fort.
2. Chowpatty Band-stand	Near Sea Face, Chowpatty.
3. Malabar Hill Band-stand.	Sir P. M. Gardens, Malabar Hill.
4. Mazagon Hill Band-stand.	Joseph Baptista Garden, Mazagon.
5. Victoria Garden Band-stand.	Byculla.
6. Parsi Colony Band-stand.	Dadar.
7. King's Circle Band-stand.	Matunga.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN BOMBAY

The Gateway of India: This massive edifice is situated on Apollo Bunder and is the landing place for all Government Officials. It is an excellent piece of architecture and was erected to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary in December, 1911.

Apollo Bunder: Is a place of attraction not only to the tourist but also to the residents of the city. The scene every evening is striking. Crowds of people, some of them in brilliant costumes, are seen promenading, enjoying the fresh air, watching native craft, steam launches or steamers in the harbour. The sight leaves a lasting impression.

Prince of Wales Museum: is situated on the southern end of Esplanade Road. The foundation of this fine building was laid in 1905 by King George V when he came to India as Prince of Wales. In this Museum reposes the most excellent collection of geology, mammal and bird life of India. It is divided into three sections: Art, Archaeology and Natural History. There is a garden surrounding the Museum.

The Town Hall: Stands on the east side of Elphinstone Circle. This building was completed in 1833. There is a flight of very wide stone steps leading to the Colonnade in front of the building. The vast hall in the interior is used for art exhibitions and other public functions. A branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is situated on the ground floor and a number of statues are on exhibit here. One of the wings of the Assembly room is occupied by the Bombay Asiatic Society and Library.

Bombay Castle: Situated behind the Town Hall are the remains of the Bombay Castle. The gateway of the castle is of Portuguese origin. Nothing except the walls facing the harbour and a portion of the wall to the west were left. The castle was used as an arsenal. It was lit by electric wire to the top of the tower. It is open to the public daily at 1 p.m. There is

also a Flagstaff for sending signals to the ships. Many relics of the castle date back to the 17th century.

The Rajabai Tower: This is the most conspicuous building in Bombay and is part of the University Building. It is named after the mother of an Indian merchant. The tower is 260 ft. high. The entrance to the tower is through the University Library on the first storey. From the top one gets a magnificent view of Bombay.

Brabourne Stadium: Close to the Clock Tower is one of the finest stadiums in the world, that of the Cricket Club of India. The Club has contributed a great deal to the progress of Indian cricket in general by erecting such a magnificent stadium. It provides a fine cricket ground, swimming pools, tennis courts and a Club House for its members.

Central Station: It is the terminus of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and is said to be one of the best railway stations in India. Through Mail and Express Trains run daily from here to many parts of India.

General Post Office: The building is very prominent and was completed in 1911. It houses the main postal organization of the Bombay Presidency.

Victoria Terminus: It is the terminus of local and through (mails, expresses, etc.) trains of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It has 13 platforms. The first eight are reserved for suburban lines. The remaining platforms for main lines are situated in the new extension of the station. The buildings attached to the station houses the head office of the railway and is claimed to be the most extensive pile connected to a station.

Crawford Market: This, Bombay's largest market, is situated at the junction of Carnac Road and Hornby Road. The market forms a focal point for the city's main shopping area.

Chowpatty: A well-known place of recreation to the residents of the city. It is a stretch of sea front which links-up Malabar Hill and Marine Drive. The

beach is always noisy and overcrowded with people. The broad road which commences from Chowpatty along the sea front is known as Marine Drive. It is a fashionable drive and promenade of Bombay and is built on land recently reclaimed from the sea.

Victoria Gardens: It is situated on Parel Road. Near the entrance to the garden is the Clock Tower and to the north the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Zoological garden lies on the east side and contains many fine specimens of animals common to India. The Garden and the Museum are well worth a visit.

Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens: Situated on Mazagon Hill over water reservoirs. There is a fine garden and a band-stand. It is a popular place of recreation for all.

Hanging Gardens: This beautiful garden with a band-stand is situated on Malabar Hill over Bombay's water reservoirs. One gets from here a lovely view of Bombay.

Race Course: It is situated at Mahalaxmi. Races are held here during the season under the management of the Royal Western India Turf Club. It is one of the best race courses in the world, and attracts large numbers of sportsmen.

PICNIC SPOTS NEAR BOMBAY

Bassein Fort: From Bombay to Bassein is about an hour's journey on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The fort is about two miles from the station and can be reached by tonga or motor bus. At one time an important Portuguese settlement and the seat of the Portuguese General of the North, it is now in total ruins. A good place for a holiday party.

Juhu: A popular seaside resort with its glorious stretch of sandy beach, is about two miles away from Santa Cruz station (B. B. & C. I. Rly.). It is a favourite bathing place and attracts holiday makers from Bombay.

There are several restaurants, some of which hold open-air dances once or twice a week except during the monsoons.

Versova: Another seaside resort, is about 3 miles from Andheri station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. It is an ideal picnic spot, for those who desire to spend a day or more in a peaceful atmosphere.

Vehar Lake: The best way to reach the lake is by car, but one can go by train to Andheri (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) and travel the remaining six miles by tonga or car. Bombay gets its water supply from this lake. It is an ideal spot for picnic parties.

Kennery Caves: It is an hour's journey from Bombay to Borivli, a suburban station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The caves are about 6 miles from the station. The caves, which number 109 in all, are of Buddhist origin, and are elaborately carved out of solid rock.

Jogeshwari Caves: The caves can be reached from Jogeshwari station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. It is said that these caves were excavated about the end of the eighth century A.D., and contain evidence of some of the best work of the period. Exposure to the elements has defaced the sculptures in some places but there is still sufficient evidence of artistic workmanship of the highest order.

Mandapeshwar: This cave temple is reached from Mount Painsur station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The interior of the temple is reminiscent of Indian domestic architecture. There are some interesting carvings to be observed in the inner chapel. An annual fair is held at Mount Painsur, which is attended mostly by Christian pilgrims.

Vajreshwari: It is reached from Bassein Road station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. It is 18 miles by road. The temple of Vajreshwari is a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus. At the temple of Rameshwari, close by, are hot springs, which have medicinal properties. There are other hot springs near by, in the bed of the Tansa river.

Near the village of Ganeshpuri, which is about two miles towards the west of Vajreshwari, lie some more hot springs, which also possess great curative value.

Nirmal: Is a much frequented place of pilgrimage, not far from Bassein. There is a fine temple near the lake, where an annual fair is held.

Ambarnath: This temple is reached from Ambar-nath station near Kalyan, on the G. I. P. Railway. The richly carved exterior of the temple dates back to the ninth century. It is distinctive in its artistic beauty and is an example of genuine Hindu architecture.

PLEASURE TRIPS ACROSS 'BOMBAY' HARBOUR

Elephanta Caves: The island of Elephanta is only six miles across the harbour. The famous caves are reached by boat or motor launch starting from Apollo Bunder or by steamer from Alexandra Dock. Visitors to the caves are charged a nominal entrance fee, which is paid to the attendant. Like all other caves, its conspicuous features are its carvings. The caves date back to the middle of the 8th century and were originally hermitages of Buddhist ascetics. They are hewn out of solid rock and number five in all. The caves contain huge carved deities and panels of Hindu mythology in relief.

Uran: Is the first port of call of the Nahawa Steamer Line. It is an ideal spot for a picnic. There is a beautiful garden with a Zoo, belonging to Sir H. Bhivandiwalla, where visitors can spend the day by obtaining necessary permission.

Nahawa: It is 10 miles from Bombay by sea and is reached by Nahawa Steamer Line starting from Alexandra Dock. It has many institutions, including a hospital and a sanatorium.

Pali: Is reached from Dharamtar by the Dharamtar Steamer Line. It is 22 miles from Dharamtar. There is

a regular bus service between Dharamtar and Pali. It can also be reached by bus by a direct route which connects Bombay and Pali. There are three hot springs at Pali, and small-game shooting is plentiful. There is a Dak Bungalow near the springs and provisions can be had at Pali.

WEEK-END TRIPS FROM BOMBAY

KHANDALA: Railway station on the G. I. P. Railway (Bombay-Poona line). Situated near the top of the Bhore Ghat (mountain range), about 2,000 ft. above sea level. An ideal place for excursions and picnics. It is well-known for its picturesque scenery and bracing climate. There are waiting rooms at the station. **Hotels:**—Are in close proximity. (1) Khandala Hotel. (2) Empress Hotel. (3) Western Hotel. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, used mostly by Government officers on duty. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Duke's Nose, so called because of the semblance to the Duke of Wellington's nose that this site of the mountain presents, when seen from a distance. It is a beauty spot presenting picturesque scenery. (2) Byramji Point, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Khandala Post Office.

LONAVLA: Railway station on the G. I. P. Rly. (Bombay-Poona line). There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. Lonavla is a famous camping resort and an ideal place for picnics during the hot season. Visitors to the Karla Caves get off here. **Public Conveyances:**—Available near the station are taxis, tongas and phaetons for local use. Taxis and motor buses also run between Lonavla and Poona. **Hotels:**—(1) National Hotel, near railway station. (2) Lake View Hotel. (3) Shri-Krishna Boarding House, near the station. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Sydenham Lake, at Valvan, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station. (2) Lonavla Lake near Rai Woods, about 1 mile from the station. (3) G. I. P. Rly. Bhushi Lake. (4) Municipal Water Supply Lake at Tungarli, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. (5) Tiger's Leap, a beautiful spot at a distance

of about three miles from Lonavla. A fine view of the valley below is available from there. (6) Rai Woods, a beautiful shady spot in Lonavla, is often used for camping purposes by Boy Scouts and officials.

There are two Railway Institutions, one European and one Indian, for railway employees. In the heart of the town there is a Municipal Free Reading Room and Library for the use of the public. Lohagar, a hill fort, used as a state prison by the Peshwas, is six miles from the station. H. M. I. S. "Shivaji" Mechanical Training Centre has been recently started near Tiger's Leap for Naval Cadets.

Karla Caves: Visitors to this place alight at Lonavla station, where conveyances can be obtained. Karla Caves are situated six miles from the station and are among the finest Buddhist caves in India. Its walls are covered with carving. The Buddhist shrine here is chiselled out of solid rock and is remarkable for its architecture. The horse-shoe curve at the entrance permits the light to penetrate right up to the stupa. There is a Hindu temple in front of the Buddhist one.

Bhaja and Bedsa Caves: Bhaja Caves are reached from Malavli station on the G. I. P. Railway. There are 18 excavations and contain some ancient carvings. "Lohagad" and "Vizapur", the two ancient Mahratta forts, rise majestically over the caves and are worth a visit. The Bedsa Caves are four miles from Kamshet station, beyond Malavli.

IGATPURI: A hill station on the G. I. P. Railway. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. Igatpuri has schools for boys and girls where primary education upto Vernacular Final and secondary education upto Matriculation is provided. There is also a Municipal Dispensary and Maternity Home. There is a Dak Bungalow under the control of the District Local Board, Nasik. Places of interest:—Igatpuri is a sanatorium and has well-wooded camping grounds. Good fishing and boating is available. A beautiful lake lies half a mile

from the station. **Hotels:**—There are many hotels and inns for Hindus and Mahomedans. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Victory Talkie (Theatre). (2) European and Indian Railway Library, having also Tennis and Badminton Courts. (3) Beury Library. (4) Golibar Maidan.

DEOLALI: A railway station on the G. I. P. main line, 113 miles from Bombay and about 9 miles from the ancient city of Nasik. Deolali is situated 1,829 feet above sea level and has a dry, bracing climate particularly during the months from September to March. The rainfall annually averages 34 inches. During the second world war Deolali was raised to a first class cantonment and remains as one of the largest in India. The cantonment, which covers a considerable area, has been lately improved beyond recognition. The civil area has many amenities in the shape of separate fish, meat, vegetable and fruit markets, slaughter-houses and an up-to-date hospital. The Barnes School gives first class education to students of European and other communities. It is situated in its own ground and has arrangement for boarders also. Besides this, there is the Zoroastrian Parsi Boarding School on Dhondy Road and three other schools maintained by the Cantonment Board. Deolali has a large number of sanatoria available for all communities and the military element is also well catered for. It is growing popular as a holiday resort for the business people from Bombay. Supplies for all domestic requirements are readily available from a large number of up-to-date shops. Deolali has tar roads, good and adequate supply of water, electric lights and telephone service. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas and a good bus service operating in extensive parts of the cantonment. **Hotels:**—Lemuir and Rugby Hotels on Rest Camp Road, Grand Hotel on Dhondy Road and Edward Hotel on Lawrence Road. Besides the hotels, many restaurants exist in all parts of the cantonment. **Clubs:**—Temple Hill Club has a magnificent dance hall, open-air swimming bath and a golf course nearby. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Cathay Cinema. (2) Garrison Cinema. (3) Munro Cinema.

NASIK: A healthy spot, 117 miles from Bombay. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at Nasik Road station. The city of Nasik is about 5 miles from the station. Nasik is one of the seven holy cities of the Hindus. A great number of pilgrims visit the holy spot during the year. In brass, copper and silver ware Nasik ranks first among the towns of the Presidency. Public Conveyances:—Available at the railway station are tongas and taxis. Hotels:—(1) Bombay Gujrahi Lodge, near Vijayanand Theatre. (2) Bhagwantrao Hotel and Lodge, Main Road. (3) Meher Restaurant, Bombay-Agra Road. (4) Sugras Bhojnalaya, Main Road. (5) New Krishna Ashram, Main Road. (6) New Gujrahi Lodge, Chandwadkar Lane. (7) Badshahi Lodge, Bhadarkali Market. (8) The Guest House, Bombay-Agra Road. Clubs:—The three famous sporting clubs of Nasik are (1) Royal Western India Golf Club, Ltd. (2) King Edward Club. (3) King George Club. Visitors can enjoy a golfing holiday under ideal conditions at the Royal Western India Golf Club, which has the oldest golf course in Western India. The club is situated on the Bombay-Agra Road and is 6 miles from the railway station. The club, in addition, offers every amenity of a modern hotel. There are six residential quarters for married people and six chambers for bachelors. Temporary visitors are also allowed for 10 days. Places of Interest:—Ancient Caves:—(1) The Pandav (Lena) Caves are about five miles distant from Nasik on the Bombay-Agra Road. (2) Chamber Caves, about four miles from Nasik. (3) Sira Gumpha, in Panchavati. Waterfalls:—The Gangapur Falls are about five miles from Nasik. Public Gardens:—(1) Jackson Gardens Bombay-Agra Road. (2) Gadgebuwa Gardens, near the Ganges river. Institutions:—(Permission is necessary for visiting) (1) Government Currency Works. (2) Government Distillery. (3) Government Central Jail. (4) Nasik General Library. (5) P. Ravivar Peth. (6) A. (7) Maharashtra Tubi

Nasik Art Treasures, Main Road. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Madhukar Talkies. (2) Vijayanand Talkies, Main Road. (3) Circle Talkies, Bombay-Agra Road. (4) Central Talkies, Panchavati. (5) The Chitra Mandir Talkies, Main Road.

PANCHGANI: Sixty-three miles by car from Poona, is situated about 4,300 ft. above sea level. It has good hotels and boarding houses. Panchgani is noted for its schools for boys and girls. Europeans in India, who are unable to send their children to England, find it a fitting substitute. There are pretty cottages and lovely wild flowers, as also excellent fruits and vegetables. Recently the Municipality has undertaken the layout of a public garden and the Board is also considering schemes for water supply and drainage, which if successful would greatly increase the popularity of this health resort. **Dak Bungalows:**—P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis and touring cars for local use are available and can be had at reasonable rates. **Hotels:**—(1) Grange Hotel, the Grange. (2) Prospect Hotel. (3) Mount View Hotel, Keravala Lodge. (4) Il Palazzo Hotel. (5) Bristol Hotel, Dhun and Shirin Hall. (6) Anand Bhuwan Hotel, Anand Bhuwan. (7) Surti Lodge, Herbert Lodge. (8) Prabhat Lodge, Jal Villa. (9) Dinshaw Hotel, Maid Stone. **Clubs:**—(1) Panchgani Library and Gymkhana (for Europeans). (2) Goan Club (for Goans).

GHOLVAD: Railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway 80 miles from Bombay. It is a seaside resort with a fairly good beach. Gholvad and Bordi, another small seaside town close by, are popular with citizens of Bombay who want to spend a quiet week-end in a temperature several degrees cooler than Bombay. Gholvad boasts of several primary schools, a boarding high school, a training college for men, Urdu training school, maternity hospital, rest house for railway officers and a Customs bungalow for Government officers. The main occupation is agriculture and fruit farming, with "chicoos" a prime favourite. There is also a good deal of trade in

hay and fuel. Gholvad has no Dak Bungalow but has a dharamshala and a sanatorium. Public Conveyance:—Tongas only. Hotels:—(1) King Hotel. (2) West End Hotel.

SANJAN: Ninety miles from Bombay on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, is of special interest to the Parsi community, as it was here that their forefathers landed over 1,200 years ago. Not far from the station an obelisk has been erected to commemorate their landing in India.

UDWADA: A railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. 111 miles from Bombay. A city of great sanctity to the Parsi community. The chief feature of Udwada is the Parsi Fire Temple, in which is kept the sacred fire. This fire was kindled over 1,250 years ago and after passing through several vicissitudes was brought to Udwada from Navsari 200 years ago. A holy priest named Nariosang Dhaval, who was responsible for this fire, is revered by the whole Parsi community. Adjoining Udwada is the Portuguese town of Daman where foreign wine and liquor are available cheaply. Pure toddy is available in Udwada. There is a Parsi colony at Devka. Public Conveyances:—(1) Buses. (2) Tongas. Dharamshalas:—Sir Jamshedji Jejbhai Bart. Dharamshala for Parsis only. Hotels:—(1) Globe. (2) Majestic. (3) King. Places of Interest:—A hill by the name of Parnera, seven miles from Udwada. It is said that Shivaji the Great fled from here to Poona by an underground tunnel.

DHARAMPUR:

the town of the same name is situated near the town of Bulsar, a station on the regular bus service running between Bulsar and Dharampur. The town is well planned and nicely built. It has wide roads, many stately buildings, temples, mills, Durbar Hall and beautiful public gardens, which add to the beauty of the town. The chief industry of the State is rice and there are two big rice mills in the town. Dak Bungalow:—The State maintains a Dak Bungalow for the visitors. Public Conveyances:—Bus service between

Bulsar and Dharampur. Places of Interest:—(1) Lady Wilson Museum, a well equipped and up-to-date museum, one of the best in the Bombay Presidency. (2) Fort and Temples of Shiv and Maruti on Mohangadh—a hill situated at a distance of half a mile from the capital. A panoramic bird's-eye-view of Dharampur can be had from Mohangadh. (3) Silver Jubilee Park. (4) Manhar Ghat. (5) Public Library. (6) Weir Industrial Institute. (7) Coronation Gate. (8) Vrij Circle. (9) Rice Mills. (10) Swimming Bath at Bilpudi. (11) Aerial Ferry at Asura. (12) There is an attractive hill station situated in the Wilson Hills about 10 miles from Dharampur (alt. 3,000 ft.). (13) Hot water springs at Arnai, 8 miles from Dharampur.

TEETHAL: A seaside resort two miles from Bulsar, a railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Teethal is a village at a distance of a furlong from the sea and is mostly used as a summer resort. There is no regular bus service and travellers use carriages or taxis. There are no hotels but there is a District Bungalow and a rest house on the seashore for Government officers. Visitors can get private bungalows on rent during season.

HEALTH RESORTS NEAR BOMBAY

MATHERAN: Is a pretty hill station and sanatorium about 2,500 ft. above sea level and is a favourite resort during the hot season and after the rains. It is Bombay's nearest hill station, involving only a three hours' run, and is very popular. Its bracing climate and delightful shady walks and rides attract an increasing number of visitors each year. Neral station on the G. I. P. Railway is the junction for the hill station of Matheran, where passengers change into the Matheran Hill Light Railway. There is a waiting and refreshment room at Neral station. Visitors who desire to travel on horse back or by rickshaw from Neral to Matheran should order them previously from Matheran. **Public Conveyances:**—Horses, rickshaws and munchils can be hired

station. These schemes when completed will greatly help to make the station a first class health resort. Poor people inhabit Mahableshwar and other lands surrounding it, whose main industry is agriculture. The chief crops are rice and *nagali*. There are several routes to Mahableshwar. One may go from Bombay to Poona by train and thence by car in about 4½ hours to Mahableshwar, or travel by train from Poona to Wathar station. From Wathar, Mahableshwar can be reached by car in a little over an hour. The journey may be done by steamer from Bombay to Dharamtar and thence by car to Mahableshwar. One can also travel by bus from Girgaum, Bombay, to Mahableshwar direct. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow for Government officers, in the charge of the Executive Engineer, Satara Division. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, ponies, phaetons or hack victorias, and taxis (during winter and summer only), ponies are also available but only for children. There is no railroad but there are four motor service companies for transport. There is also one railway out-agency station, carrying goods and parcel booking from 15th September to 15th June. **Hotels:**—Open from 1st October to 15th June. There are several good hotels, and numerous furnished bungalows are also available. (1) Giri Vihar or Dina Hotel. (2) Race View Hotel. (3) Frederick Hotel. (4) Guest House, opposite Motor Stand. (5) Fountain Hotel. (6) Paradise Hotel. (7) Granville Hotel. (8) Raj Mahal Hotel, Main Street. (9) Royal Boarding House. **Clubs:**—(1) European Club and Gymkhana, near the Post Office, has boarding and lodging arrangements, library, dancing hall and other sports. (2) Parsi Gymkhana, Babington Point Road. (3) Hindu Gymkhana, Yenna Lake Road. **Libraries:**—(1) Frere Hall Library for members and public. (2) Petit Native General Library, near the Bazar. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Mount Malcolm, Old Government House, near Bazar. (2) New Government House, two miles away. (3) Beckwith Monument, in the Bazar. (4) Church Square, a playground for children. (5) Reay Garden, a public garden. (6) Yenna Lake, has living

springs. (7) Elphinstone Point Bungalow, six miles from Bazar used by picnickers. (8) Krishna Temple. (9) Mahableshtar Temple. (10) Mahableshtar village, three miles north of the station. *Points*:—(1) Bombay Point is one of the most beautiful sites at Mahableshtar, and is a favourite halting place during the evening drive. (2) Elphinstone Point is the Queen of Points, seven miles from Frere Hall. (3) Arthur Seat Point. (4) Kate's Point and Needle Hole. (5) Castle Rock. (6) Marjori Point. (7) Connaught Peak Point. (8) Hunter Point. (9) Lodwick Point and Monument. (10) Rosmond Rock Point. (11) Sir Leslie Wilson Point is the King of Points. (12) Carnae Point. (13) Falkland Point. (14) Babington Point. (15) Lady Northcote Point; (16) Panchgani Point (17) Baghdad Point. (18) Helen's Point. (19) Gaolani Point. (20) Robber's Cave, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mahableshtar. A dark and long cave now blocked up. *Waterfalls*:—(1) Lingmala Waterfall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bazar. (2) Dholi Waterfall, 2 miles from Bazar. (3) Chinamen Waterfall, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bazar. *Ancient Forts*:—(1) An excellent road leads from Mahableshtar to the Travellers' Bungalow, at the foot of the Pratabgarh Fort, 12 miles away. The climb to the summit is easy, but conveying chairs are available for visitors unable to walk. This fort is well-known in Indian history at the time of Shivaji. There is Bhavani Temple in the fort and Afzulkhan's tomb near the rampart of the fort which Hindus and Mahomedans visit. (2) Raigarh Fort: 48 miles from Mahableshtar is very well-known in Indian history. Can be reached via Mahad. (3) Pandavgarh Fort: Reached by a narrow path from Wai. Wai is 20 miles from Mahableshtar. It is a place of great sanctity to the Hindus and has numerous temples including curious cave temples and bathing-ghats. (4) Kamalgarh: Seven miles from the Bazar where visitors go for shikar. (5) Fort of Makrandgarh: 12 miles from Mahableshtar, where people go for hunting.

DUMAS: Is a premier health resort on the western coast, situated between the junctions of two rivers, Tapti

meeting the sea at the western side and Mindhola on the eastern side. In the long open space between the two rivers and facing the sea, lies Dumas. It has a quiet sea-beach with a large space for promenades that is named Chowpatty—in direct contrast to the noisy and overcrowded beach of that name in Bombay city. The season in Dumas is during May and June and after the rainy season.

The forest of acacia trees on and round about the seashore lends it a wild but picturesque view and in the spring the space is filled with the fragrance of acacia flowers. Dumas is about 10 miles from Surat, a railway station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is connected by road. The newly opened aerodrome at Dumas is centrally located between Ahmedabad and Bombay. For arrangements at the aerodrome, or for facilities for stay or for any other information about Dumas, the Development Officer at Dumas should be wired or communicated with. **Public Conveyances:**—Available in Dumas are tongas, and a public motor service between Surat and Dumas, which runs thrice a day each way in correspondence with the train timings. There are four sanatoriums in Dumas, two for Hindus and two for Parsis. (1) Bai Dayakore Sanatorium. Rooms can be obtained by applying to Seth M. V. Malvi, Dayakore Arogiya Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. (2) Rajaram Govindram Hindu Sanatorium. For rooms apply to A. B. Roowala, opp. Girgaum Police Court, Bombay. (3) Petit Sanatorium: Apply to the Secretary, Petit Charities Fund, Hornby Road, Bombay. (4) Mancherji Palanji Contractor's Sanatorium: Apply to D. T. Jamshedji, Dumas. **Hotels:**—There are no hotels. Arrangement for boarding and lodging are made by the people themselves but if required the Development Officer, Dumas, can arrange for bungalows if previously intimated. **Club:**—There is one Visitors' Gymkhana Club, which provides tennis, indoor games and arranges tournaments during the season. Horse racing and other sports are also arranged on the sea beach and other places.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

POONA: The principal city of the Deccan is 119 miles from Bombay. It is the junction of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. Poona is 1,850 ft. above sea level and has a temperate climate. It is the seat of the Bombay Government from June to October. Poona has a pleasant climate during the monsoon months, and many Bombay residents go there for a change during this time. It was the capital of the Mahrattas at the time of the Peshwas and now it is a town of considerable commercial and educational importance. There are numerous palaces, temples and many public buildings. Poona has one of the best race courses in India. During the racing season in August and September thousands of visitors flock to Poona and special trains are run by the G. I. P. Railway.

Public Conveyances:—Tongas, hack victorias and taxis are available. There is also a regular local bus service run by Silver Jubilee Motors Ltd.

Hotels:—(1) Wellesley Hotel, Connaught Road. (2) Royal Hotel, Arsenal Road. (3) Napier Hotel, Arsenal Road. (4) Dave Hindu Hotel, opp. railway station. There are also many other hotels in the town.

Clubs:—(1) W. I. A. A., Arsenal Road. (2) Poona Club Ltd., 6, Bund Road. (3) New Club, Climo Road. (4) Club of Western India, Richardson Road. (5) Deccan Gymkhana. (6) Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. (7) Kirkee Gymkhana Club. (8) Y. W. C. A., 5, Solly Flood Road. (9) Rangers Golf Club, Wanowrie. (10) Royal Connaught Boat Club, 5, Moola Road. (11) Poona Kennel Club, Arsenal House, Kirkee. (12) Willingdon Soldiers Club, Lothian Road. (13) Willingdon Golf Club. (14) Y. M. C. A., Burnett Road. (15) Sir D. M. Petit Parsi Gymkhana, meant exclusively for Parsi Zoroastrians. General activities: Cricket hockey tennis badminton and other indoor games. wimm-
ing bath. Club Club,

not cosmopolitan, or open to the public. Residential quarters are available for the use of married members.

Deccan Gymkhana:—Membership of the Gymkhana is open to persons of any religion, caste or creed. Construction of a cricket stadium has been undertaken by the Club of Maharashtra Ltd. in the Hirabag grounds.

Places of Interest:—(1) Parvati, a celebrated Hindu temple on Parvati Hill, is worth a visit. (2) Hirabag, a garden at the foot of Parvati Hill. (3) Council Hall contains some interesting pictures. (4) Daftar Room has some records of the Peshwas. (5) Yeravda Central Jail. (6) Reay Museum. (7) Meteorological Observatory. (8) War Memorial. (9) Wellesley Bridge. (10) Gymkhana Assembly Rooms. (11) Shanwar Wada. (12) Vishram Bagh. (13) Race Course. (14) Bund Hill. (15) Statue of Shivaji. (16) Madhavji Shinde's Samadhi near Wanawadi.

Gardens:—(1) Empress Gardens. This celebrated garden contains some specimens of tropical forest trees. (2) Bund Gardens has a fine waterfall, handsome bridge and a lovely garden. (3) Shivaji Park Garden. (4) Sambhaji Park Garden. (5) Kumbharwada Garden. (6) Danuwala Bridge Garden.

Places of Entertainment:—(English) (1) Wavell Talkies near Race Course. (2) West End Talkies, Arsenal Road. (3) Capitol Talkies, East Street. (4) Empire, Bund Garden Road. (5) Connaught, near Race Course. (6) Deccan Talkies, Fergusson Road. (Indian)—(7) Prabhat Talkies, Budhwar Peth. (8) Minerva, near Reay Market. (9) Globe, Laxmi Road. (10) Central Talkies, Budhwar Peth. (11) Aryan Talkies, Laxmi Road. (13) Rainbow, Bhavani Peth. (14) Vasant, Budhwar Peth. (15) Apollo Talkies, Rastas Peth.

Ancient Forts:—(1) Sinbagarh, 15 miles from Poona, features in the history of Shivaji's reign. There is a travellers' bungalow, for which permission should be obtained. There are other bungalows also for the use of visitors from Poona during summer. (2) Purandhar, another hill fort famous in history, is 17 miles from Poona. It is now used as a sanatorium. There is a tank, garden and a church.

SATARA: Is the headquarters of the Satara District and a civil and military station about 70 miles from Poona. It is 10 miles from Satara Road station, or from Koregaon station, on the Miraj-Poona section of the M. & S. M. Railway and 33 miles from Mahabaleshwar. Regular motor buses run from Satara Road and Koregaon station to Satara city. There is one Traveller's Bungalow and one Inspection Bungalow in the limits of Satara Suburban Municipality at a distance of one and a half miles from Satara city. The city has a cool and pleasant climate. Places of Interest:—To the south of the city, there is a fort called "Ajuntara", which can be reached by a motorable road. The temple on the fort is visited by devotees in "Navratra". There is also one big building and some small ones in the fort. The interior of the fort is desolate. About 7 miles south-west of Satara there is also a hill called "Sajangad", residence of the late Ramdas Swami. Trngas are available at all times of the year to reach the fort of this hill. On "Mag Wadya Navmi" a big fair is held on this hill. The city has also many ancient and historic buildings worth a visit. The city played an important part in Indian history and the documents and other relics of the Mahratta Empire collected in the Historical Museum have been shifted to Poona. There is a good swimming tank behind the city Municipal office and a public garden in front of the old palaces. Hotels:—There are some boarding and lodging houses in the city the names and addresses of which can be ascertained at the motor stand. Places of Entertainments:—There is one club and two cinemas in the heart of the city.

OGALEWADI: A pretty little industrial town in Aundh State, District Satara. This town has newly sprung up and clusters round Ogale Glass Works Ltd., from which it derives its denomination. Ogalewadi can be reached from Karad station on the Poona-Bangalore section of the M. & S. M. Railway. Approach to the town is by a road half a mile from Karad station. Places of Interest:—(1) Ogale Glass Works. Glass, enamel and lantern factories. (2) Iron Works. (3) Soap Factory.

SAWANTWADI: The capital of Sawantwadi State, one of the ancient Mahratta States in Western India. The State has an area of 930 square miles and a population of 252,170 according to the 1941 census. The chief industries of Sawantwadi are bidi manufacturing, lacquerware and toys. The State is rich in forest and teak and there are six big saw mills. There is one more mill under the Khangri Department of the State. The Topiwala Memorial Technical Institute imparts knowledge of weaving, printing and carpentry. There are two local newspapers printed in Sawantwadi, the *Satya Prakash* and *Vainetya*. Besides schools and colleges in Sawantwadi there is a Nagar Vachan Mandir, a library about a century old. There is also a gymkhana, a well-equipped hospital, clinical laboratory, and a Malarial Research Department. "Rani Jankibai Saheb" Maternity Hospital is a great boon to the citizens and other persons living in the adjoining parts of British India. Sawantwadi can be reached by bus either from Belgaum or Kolhapur. **Dak Bungalows:**—Parnkuti and Latakunj for officials only. Permission for accommodation has to be obtained from the Dewan, Sawantwadi. There is also a dharamshala and a Municipal rest house. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Dhamni or Sarwat, an up-to-date bullock cart. (2) Taxis. **Hotels:**—Annapurnashram Hotel for vegetarians only, and many hotels near the motor stand for non-vegetarians. **Clubs:**—Shri Rani Parwati Devi Club and S. V. C. Gymkhana Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Moti Talav. (2) Museum. (3) Nagar Vachan Mandir. **Places of Entertainment:**—Sudarshan Cinema.

KOLHAPUR: Via Miraj junction on the Harihar-Poona section of the M. & S. M. Railway. The town is connected by the State Railway with the M. & S. M. Railway. It is a very ancient town, with inscriptions dating back to the 3rd century B.C. Kolhapur is the chief town of the Indian State of that name, with a large and flourishing population. It has long been held in high esteem for the antiquity of its sacred shrines. It has

handsome public buildings and a great ancient temple, the temple of Mahalaxmi. There is a Dak Hungalow near the Kolhapur railway station. Public Conveyances:—Tongas and taxis. Hotels:—(1) Deccan Hotel, Wilson Road. (2) New Lodge De-Luxe, behind New Jain Temple, Laxmipuri. Clubs:—(1) European Gymkhana, Residency. (2) Laxmi Gymkhana, Dasara Chouk. (3) Prince Shivaji Gymkhana, Narsari Bag. (4) Ladies Club, Narsari Bag. (5) Rajaramian Club, Khasbag. Places of Interest:—Ancient Monuments: (1) Ambabai Temple, Mahadwar Road. (2) Gardens: Town Hall, situated in the Public Garden, Shaniwar Peth. (3) Municipal Garden, Gangaweshi. (4) Museums: Irwin Agricultural Museum, Nagala. (5) The Old Palace in Kolhapur city. (6) New Palace, Residency. (7) Shaliniwās Palace, Rankalaweshi. Places of Historical Fame: (1) Panhargad, an ancient fort, is worth a visit. It is 10 miles from Kolhapur. (2) Jotiba Hill lies 10 miles from Kolhapur on a mountainous track. It has a Hindu temple called Jotiba. (3) Pawala Caves, of Buddhist origin, are near the hill. Library: Kolhapur General Library is in the centre of the town. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rajaram Talkies, Laxmipuri. (2) Royal Talkies, Laxmipuri. (3) Huns Talkies, Mangalwar Peth. (4) Capitol Talkies, Wilson Road. (5) Venus Talkies, Shahupuri. (6) Palace Theatre, Khasbag. Sports: Sports in the form of shikar is not permitted by the State.

RATNAGIRI: The headquarters of the Ratnagiri District is a seaport town about 138 miles to the south of Bombay. Ratnagiri is a strip of land between the sea and Sahyadri range of mountains. The climate is equable. A beautiful view of the town can be had from the plateau. Ratnagiri is famous for "Alphonso" mangoes and in a fair season about 3,000 parcels per day are sent to Bombay. There is also a good amount of trade in jaggery and oil which is transported through Ratnagiri to Gujrat States and other parts by means of country-crafts. Municipal Gymnasium School which imparts physical training and the R. P. Gogte College trains students in

arts and science. There is also a Matriculation centre of the University of Bombay. Besides these the Tilak Smarak Mandir provides good education and activities for women. Ratnagiri is 80 miles from Kolhapur and can be reached by motor. There is a regular steamer service from Alexandra Dock, Bombay, maintained by B. S. N. Co., which serves this port. A substantial concrete jetty removes a long-standing grievance connected with the port of Ratnagiri. Passengers now can land dry shod. The landing and wharfage committee have a set of furnished rooms at Ratnagiri Bunder, which can be had on application to the Sarkarkun, Ratnagiri. There is a Municipal Dak Bungalow in the Municipal compound. **Public Conveyances:**—Available are taxis and dhamnis. **Places of Interest:**—(1) A fort, with Bhageshwar Temple. The fort is worth a visit. The temple is artistically built. (2) Patit Pawan Mandir, to which the Depressed Classes have free access. (3) Thibaw's Palace, built for the last independent monarch of Burma. (4) School of Industry. **Clubs:**—(1) Social Club, Municipal compound. Sports available are cricket and tennis. **Place of Entertainment:**—Lata Talkies.

REVDANDA: In the District of Kolaba there are several villages and Revdanda is one of the most interesting of them. This village has a population of about 4,500 people mainly consisting of Hindus, Mahomedans and Bene-Israels (Jews). It is situated 11 miles to the west of Alibag Taluka, a few miles south of Bombay. In the middle of the village there is an old Portuguese fort known as "Agarkot." This fort was built in the 16th century when the Portuguese ruled here. Remains of the Governor's Palace can still be seen. The sea gate at Revdanda, emblazoned with the Royal Arms of Portugal, is one of the most historic of many gates along the west coast. Revdanda is well-known for the manufacture of silverware. It is also an important centre for trade in agricultural products such as betelnut, rice, cocoanuts and other fruits. There are two rice mills and one saw mill in Revdanda. Due to its situation near the sea the

climate of the place is very pleasant and during the season many persons from Bombay go there for a change. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a daily steamer service between Bombay (Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock) and Rewas. At Rewas there is a through motor bus service which runs daily between Revdanda and Rewas via Alibag. Public Conveyances:—Tongas. Hotels:—There are no hotels but there are a few restaurants where light refreshment and meals can be had. Visitors to this place stay in bungalows which can be rented during season. Places of Interest:—(1) The fort of Koolai, two miles from Revdanda. This historical fort is well worth a visit. (2) Cheul, to the north of Revdanda, was once the greatest port, particularly in Portugal's greatest days. Places of Entertainment:—There is one cinema in Revdanda.

JANJIRA STATE: A first class State in the Konkan, Bombay. The town and fort of Janjira are encircled by water. H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira also rules over the State of Jafarabad and owns the important ports of Janjira, Shrivardhan, Jafarabad and Salav.

MURUD: This town forms part of the taluka of the same name in Janjira State where the chief offices of H. H. the Nawab of Janjira are situated. Murud is near the sea on the west coast of India and forms part of one of the four talukas of the State. H. H. the Nawab has his palace on a hill near the sea. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a regular service and their steamers call at this port. The town has a population of about 10,000, whose main occupation is agriculture. There is a big trade in betelnuts and cocoanuts. Public Conveyance:—Tongas. Hotels:—(1) New Taj Boarding and Lodging House. (2) Sathe's Hotel. (3) Paloje's Hotel. (4) Mithgre's Hotel. Places of Interest:—(1) Palace of the Nawab. (2) The forts of Janjira, Kasā and Khokari, wherein tombs of Nawabs are found.

SHRIVARDHAN: Is situated on the coastal lines

of the Konkan, about 65 miles to the south of Bombay. Shrivardhan is one of the four talukas in Janjira State. The town has a population of about 10,000 who mainly deal in betelnut, harda and fuel wood and export them in large quantities. Shrivardhan is one of the ports served by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., whose steamers call regularly here from Bombay. **Dharamshalas:**—There are two Dharamshalas, one at the harbour and the other near the Municipal office. **Hotels:**—There are no big hotels, but a few small ones accommodate travellers. **Public Conveyances:**—Bullock carts and motor cars are available for journey upto Goregaon and Dighi. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Chauthara (foundation) of Peshwa's Wada is still in existence. This was once the pride of the Peshwa family and is visited by many persons. (2) Hari Hareshwar Sansthan to the south of Shrivardhan, where pilgrims all over India come every year.

MHASLA: One of the four talukas in Janjira State on the west coast of India. The town can be reached by ferry boat service which is maintained between Murud and Mhasla. **Public Conveyances:**—There is a daily motor service between Mhasla, Shrivardhan and Goregaon. **Dharamshala:**—There is one Dharamshala maintained by the Local Board for the use of travellers. There are no hotels in the town. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Radha-Krishna Temple. (2) Mosque. (3) L. H. Dispensary. (4) A. V. School. (5) Weekly bazars. (6) Municipal Water Works.

GOKAK ROAD: A railway station on the Harihar-Poona section of the M. & S. M. Railway, 213 miles from Poona. The town is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station and is the chief town of the Gokak sub-division of Belgaum District. There is a motor service between the station and the town. The famous Gokak Falls of the Ghataprabha river are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station and are well worth a visit, specially during the monsoon from July to September. There is a large reservoir above the Falls which stores water and prevents the Falls from failing during the hot weather. The Gokak Cotton Mills over-

look the Falls and are also of interest. The town of Gokak springs up at the foot of a huge hill on the west called the Malik Sahib's Hill which emerges straight between the river Markandya winding from the south to the north to join the roaring river Ghataprabha. The river flows into a deep valley from the west and ripples over the rocky course and glides gently to the east of the town. Except on the east, the town is surrounded by a blue range of hills on three sides—the last traces of the Western Ghats. The town of Gokak is of considerable commercial importance with leading industries of weaving, spinning and dyeing. There are factories for the manufacture of cutlery. There are bronze and brass foundries also. **Dak Bungalows:**—There is a Dak Bungalow a mile away on the Gokak-Soudatti Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas and taxis. **Hotels:**—Shree Laxmi Restaurant

of Interest:—(1) The which is built on the river Ghataprabha. (2) The temple of Ramaling. These two temples display Indian architecture of ancient times. (3) The famous Gokak Falls of Ghataprabha river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. **Places of Entertainment:**—There is one cinema in Raviwar Peth.

BELGAUM: Chief town of the District of Belgaum is 2,500 ft. above sea level. Belgaum railway station is on the Harihar-Poona section of the M. & S. M. Railway. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. A civil and military cantonment, it is the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Southern Division of Bombay. The climate is cool, temperate and healthful. A fort, which is surrounded by a deep ditch, stands to the east of the town and is occupied mainly by civilians. There are two Jain temples of interest to visitors. Belgaum is an important centre for trade in butter and ghee, which is exported in large quantities. There are several soap factories and iron works, besides weaving and dyeing works. The town is also an important marketing centre for agricultural products. **Dak Bungalows:**—There is one in the town. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas,

dhamnis, motor taxis, and bullock carts. **Hotels:**—(1) Anandashram, Bogarvis. (2) Maharashtra Hindu Lodge, Bogarvis. (3) Belgaum Hotel, Rumling Khind. (4) Maharashtra Bhuvan. (5) Cafe Sahard. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Bhuikot Fort. (2) Assadkhan Mosque, Cantonment area. (3) Khatal Valli, Malligali. (4) Jumna Mosque, Darbar Galli. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Radio Theatre. (2) Ritz Theatre. (3) Chitra. (4) Huns. (5) Rex. (6) Globe. (7) Social Club, College Road, Kruda Bhuvan.

DHARWAR: A railway station on the M. & S. M. Railway, 321 miles from Poona, and is reached via Londa junction. It is the headquarters of the District and lies on the slope of the Western Ghats. Dharwar is a large town in the Southern Mahratta Country. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Traveller's Bungalow near Thackray's Tomb. (2) Railway Rest House in Saptapur. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas. **Hotels:**—(1) Cafe Imperial. (2) Krishna Restaurant. **Clubs:**—(1) Cosmos Club. (2) Rotary Club. (3) Mitra Samaj. **Places of Interest:**—(1) An old fort of the Vijayanagar Kings to the north, which is now occupied by the Civil Hospital and a number of bungalows. (2) District Jail, in which excellent carpets, cloth, and cane chairs are made. (3) Edward Park. (4) Municipal Garden. (5) Lingayat Hall. (6) Municipal Office Building. (7) Fort Gate. (8) Thackray's Tomb. (9) Sanskrit Pathshala. (10) Karnatak Arts College. **Places of Entertainment:**—There are three cinemas in Dharwar, the Regal, the Vijaya Talkies, and Laxmi Talkies.

KARWAR: The headquarters of the North Kanara District is a small town which nature has endowed with a long and beautiful sea frontage studded with fine plantations of casuarina and other trees and wooded hills on the opposite side. The town is laid out with broad roads flanked by buildings with spacious compounds. At the south-west for nearly a mile, the fore-shore of a small cove is built as a bunder flanked by the main road running alongside and presents a very charm-

ing view to persons approaching the town. There is a Government Timber Depot, at Kodibag—a village two miles on the northern side which is noted for its timber trade. The chief industry and trade of the town are fishing, carpentry and timber. Besides high schools, Karwar has a Government School of Fisheries, a smoke and a fish curing yard. There is also an up-to-date library called Karwar General Library. Karwar is a seaport town about 270 miles from Bombay and is served by the Mangalore steamer line. It is also accessible by road from Hubli and Belgaum. It is an important centre of commerce. There are excellent facilities for sports and the place provides good fishing, hunting and swimming. Public Conveyances:—Available are taxis, dhannis drawn by two bullocks, and carts (khatara). The rates are not fixed. Dak Bungalows:—There is a Dak Bungalow in Karwar in charge of the P.W.D. and the Keney Rest House, in charge of the Customs Department. There is also a Dharamshala at Alligade in charge of the Municipality. Hotels:—(1) Grand Hotel. (2) Guest House. (3) Modern Hindu Hotel. (4) Rodrick's Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Mitra Samaj. (2) Officers' Club. (3) Vamanashram (ladies' club). Places of Interest:—Near the town are: (1) Devgad Lighthouse on the Oyster Rocks off the coast. (2) Kurmgad, an island. (3) Sadashivgad Fort. (4) Guddihalli, a village in the hills at a considerable height above sea level. Place of Entertainment:—There is one cinema, Shirin Talkies.

HUBLI: A railway junction on the Harihar-Poona section of the M. & S. M. Railway. It is the centre of cotton trade of the Southern Mahratta Country. There are several cotton mills and cotton presses.

Dak Bungalows :—(1) Dharwar Road. (2) T. Ganesh Vilas, near Traffic Island. (3) Mitra Samaj in Bellary Oni.

Clubs:—(1) Social Club, Keshwapur Road. (2) European Club, Keshwapur Road. (3) Railway European Club, Gadag Road. (4) Cafe Ikaby, Station Road. Pub-

lic Conveyances:—Tongas, ekkas (for goods) and buses. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Shidharudh Math. (2) Moor-sawir Math, on the way to Karwar, Harpan Palli Galli. (3) Jain Basti, Bazar Galli. (4) Marwadi Basti and Gujar Basti in Kanchagar Galli. (5) Bharat Mills. (6) Railway Workshop. (7) Lady Sykes Garden. (8) Traffic Island. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Mallikarjun Cinema, Koppikar Road. (2) Deccan Cinema, Mahratta Galli. (3) Sudarshan Talkies, Station Road. (4) Chandra-kala Talkies. (5) Ganesh Talkies, Ganesh Peth Road. (6) Mohan Talkies, Koppikar Road.

GADAG: A railway junction on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the M. & S. M. Railway. It is a centre of cotton trade and has several spinning and weaving mills. **Dak Bungalows:**—P. W. D. Rest House, near Annijeri Naka, (2) District Bungalow, near Police Station. **Hotel:**—Imperial Hotel, near Motor Stand. **Public Conveyance:**—Tongas only. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Shree Trikuteshwar Temple, a fine temple containing elaborate carving. (2) Shree Veernarayan Temple. (3) Lakkandi, eight miles to the south-east of Gadag, is full of ancient temples and is worth a visit. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Vasant Talkies. (2) Arun Talkies. **Sports:**—Tennis, etc., in the Cardoz Library Club.

BIJAPUR: Is a famous town, and was once the capital of the kingdom of Bijapur under the Adil Shahi Kings. It has vast and wonderful ruins, the remains of palaces, mosques and tombs of kings, which attest to its former greatness. Bijapur is a railway station on the Gadag-Sholapur section of the M. & S. M. Railway. Visitors from Bombay change at Hotgi junction on the G. I. P. Railway and then travel by the M. & S. M. Railway to Bijapur. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at Hotgi junction. Bijapur is the headquarters of the District. A **Dak Bungalow** exists about a mile and a **Dharamshala** about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. There is a refreshment room at Bijapur station. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis and lorries. (2) Tongas, drawn by one pony. (3) Ekkas (drawn by bullocks). (4) Bullock

carts. Hotel:—Arogya Nivas. Clubs:—(1) Native General Library and Union. (2) European Gymkhana Club. (3) Darbar Club. (4) Anti-Famine Building, Tennis Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Gol Gumbaz, or the Tomb of Muhammad Adil Shah. It is the second largest dome in the world. (2) Jami Masjid, the principal mosque in the city. (3) Mehtar Mahal. (4) Asar Mahal. (5) Taj-Bauri, a great water tank, which is fed by underground water. (6) Malik-i-Maidan, a big gun cast in 1549. (7) Haidar Burj, a solitary tower to the east of the gun. (8) Tomb of Ali II or Ali Roja. (9) Ibrahim Roza, Tomb of Ibrahim II with a mosque attached. (10) Adaulat Mahal or Hall of Justice. (11) Arash Mahal. (12) Anand Mahal. (13) Gagan Mahal, Hall of Audience, built in 1561. (14) Sat Manjili, a view of Bijapur can be had from the top of this building. (15) Jala Mandir, water reservoir. (16) Granary. (17) Makka Masjid. (18) Old Mosque. (19) Andu Masjid, a mosque built in 1608. (20) Landa-Kasab Gun and Bastion, the biggest gun in Bijapur. (21) Mustafa Khan's Mosque and Palace. (22) Janjiri or the Begum's Mosque. (23) Jod Gumbas, or sister tombs. (24) Bukhara Masjid. (25) Chand Bauri, a tank built in 1579. (26) Moti-Gumaj, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. (27) Amin Dargah, two miles from Shahapur Gate. (28) Bara Kaman Masjid and Sarai. (29) Atzul Khan's Cenotaph and Mosque. (30) Nauraspur, the half-built city. (31) Begum Tank, two miles from Bijapur. (32) Amir-ul-Mulk's tomb, three miles from the city. (33) Tomb of Jahan Begum. (34) Pleasure resort of Kumatgi, 10 miles from Bijapur. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Laxmi Talkies. (2) Tripur Sundari Talkies. (3) Jayashri Talkies.

BADAMI: Railway station is on the Gadag-Sholapur section of the M. & S. M. Railway, 73 miles from Bijapur. Badami is a taluka office and the headquarters of the Mamlatdar. The town is in Bijapur District and is three miles from the railway station. Tourists who desire to visit the caves at Badami, should inform the Station Master previously, who will then arrange for conveyance.

There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow half a mile from town and a Rest House near Badami station, 3 miles from town. Badami is well-known for its cave temples and Jain excavation, including the three caves of Brahmanical construction, one of which has an inscription bearing the date 579 A.D. Some of the pillars in the cave temples are more architectural in their forms and in the best style of Hindu art. In a village called Pattadakal to the north-east of Badami, 10 miles away, there are several temples of Brahmanical and Jain origin. The Durga Temple at Aiholi, 12 miles from Katgeri railway station, has also some beautiful carvings.

PANDHARPUR: Is known in the Presidency as a big pilgrim centre. The town contains a celebrated shrine of Vithoba and is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims, especially during the chief fairs in July and October. It is situated on the right bank of the Bhima river and has 11 landing places built for the use of the pilgrims. Passengers for Pandharpur change at Kurduwadi junction on the G. I. P. Railway and then travel by the Barsi Light Railway. It is 85 miles from Miraj junction of the M. & S. M. Rly. Pandharpur town is thickly populated. The general standard of living is cheap in comparison with other towns of the Presidency. Pandharpur is not an industrial town but small industries such as manufacturing of agarbatti, saffron, parched rice are common. Dak Bungalow is owned by the Municipality and there is one P.W.D. Irrigation Bungalow. There is also one Government Rest House on Karad Road opposite the Mamlatdar's office. **Hotels:**—There is one boarding and lodging house by name "Maharashtra Niwas" but visitors are also accommodated as paying guests by some residents. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Municipal Garden. (2) Padmavati Temple. (3) Gopalpur Temple. (4) Vishnupad. (5) Orphanage. **Places of Entertainment:**—There are three cinemas and one club (Sarvajanik Club) in the town.

SHOLAPUR: Headquarters of the Sholapur Collectorate and one of the principal centres of industry

and trade, it lies on the main line of the Poona-Raichur section of the G. I. P. Rly., 283 miles from Bombay. It is the terminus of the Gadag-Sholapur branch of the M. & S. M. Rly. Sholapur is an important commercial centre and has 5 cotton mills. The city lies north-east of the railway station and has several schools, hospitals and public buildings. "Makar Sankranti" fair is held annually on the embankment of Sidheshwar Tank in January and lasts for a month. Dak Bungalow:—About a mile distant on the camp side and a Dharamshala near the station. Hotels:—(1) Taj Hotel. (2) British Hotel. (3) Coronation Hotel. (4) Laxmi Boarding House. (5) Lokashahi Boarding and Lodging. (6) Rajshahi Boarding and Lodging. Public Conveyance:—Tongas. Places of Interest:—(1) Eknikh Tank or Hipurga Lake on the Osmanabad Road, about 5 miles from the station. (2) Fort near the Tank, built by the Kings of Bijapur. (3) Municipal Gardens. (4) Osmanabad, 43 miles north of Sholapur, has a group of Jain and Vaishnava caves. (5) Tuljapur, 28 miles from Sholapur and 14 miles from Osmanabad, is the Temple of Durga (Tulja Bhavani) which is largely visited by Hindu pilgrims.

AHMEDNAGAR: On the Dhond-Manmad section of the G. I. P. Railway, was the capital of the Nizam Shahi Kings. It is about 70 miles by road from Poona and can be reached by car in about three hours. The city is three miles and the cantonment five miles from the railway station. Ahmednagar, very frequently called Nagar for short, is a larger civil and military station. There are waiting and refreshment rooms at the station. The population of the town according to the census of 1941 is 54,193. There are 6 high schools and 22 primary schools. The chief industry of the town is weaving on hand looms. There is also one iron works and one leather factory. Public Conveyances:—Available in the town are tongas and touring cars. Rest Houses:—(1) Deccan Guest House, Kapad Bazar. (2) New Katderia Hotel, Parsi Kunth. (3) Santosh Bhuvan, Teki Kunth. Hotels:—(1) Bombay Vilas, Kapad Bazar.

(2) Deccan Tea House, Kapad Bazar. (3) Imperial Restaurant. Places of Interest:—(1) Wadia Park. (2) Cotton Market Garden. (3) Siddi Bag. (4) Ayurvedashram Pharmacy. (5) Chand Bibi's Mahal, 6 miles from town. (6) Ahmednagar Fort, 6 miles from town. This fort was built by the Nizam Shahi Kings. It is surrounded by a ditch and has a drawbridge. (7) Damdi Mosque. (8) Pimpalgaon Tank, 9 miles from Ahmednagar, which supplies water to the town. (9) Dongergaon, 11 miles from town. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Mohan Talkies, Chitale Road. (2) Chitra Talkies, Anandi Bazar Road. (3) Sareshtalkies, Zeindi Gate.

BARSI: This town is on the Kurduwadi-Latur section of the Barsi Light Railway and Kurduwadi junction is on the Bombay-Raichur section of the G. I. P. Rly. Barsi town has a population of nearly 40,000. Through it a deal of trade flows in foodgrains, groundnuts, unginned cotton and other commodities. There are three weaving and spinning mills besides a few ginning factories and oil mills. The local Municipality, which was established as early as 1865, conducts a beautifully housed hospital and dispensary and also an Ayurvedic dispensary. The town gets its water supply from Pathari Tank situated at a distance of about 13 miles. Rest Houses:—One of the Rest Houses is owned by the town Municipality and the other by the P.W.D. Public Conveyance:—Tongas. Hotels:—(1) Saraswati Boarding House. (2) Gujrat Hindu Lodge. Both are in Somwar Peth. Places of Interest:—(1) Temples of Bhagwant, Malikarjun and Uttareshwar. (2) Municipal Sankeswar Garden, situated at the west end of the town. (3) Madhuvan Garden at the south end of the town. (4) A huge mud wall which is the remains of an old fort. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Chitra Talkies. (2) Arun Talkies. (3) Bharat Talkies. (4) Recreation Club.

BARAMATI: The headquarters of the taluka, is noted for its export of jaggery. The Nira canal, on the north-east, has greatly helped the town in its sugarcane plantations. The 1941 census gave the population of the

own as 13,007. The average rainfall is 90 inches and the minimum and maximum temperatures are 112° and 2° respectively. All the amenities of a city life are to be found in Baramati and a few days' stay will be greatly relished by the traveller. Baramati is the terminus of a 7-mile narrow gauge railway from Dhond junction, which is on the Bombay-Raichur section of the G. I. P. Railway. Public Conveyances:—Tongas only. Dak Bungalow:—One near the station. Hotels:—Boarding and Lodging Houses: (1) Maharashtra Bhuwan, Katlia Bridge Road. (2) Kathewar Lodge, near Power House. (3) Ganesh House, Main Road. Places of Interest:—(1) Fort, built by Babujirao Naik in 1743. The Government Taluka Offices are now situated in the fort. (2) Remains of the house of Motopant, the great poet of Maharashtra. (3) Temple of Sidhewar built by Babujirao Naik. (4) Kashiraj Temple, where Sidheshwar Swami, a great poet of Maharashtra, completed the great Hindu religious book "Shiv Lilamrut." Places of Entertainment:—Sham Talkies.

AMALNER: An important commercial centre. It is situated on the Bori rivet, which is crossed by the railway about two miles from the town, over a masonry bridge of 13 spans and iron girders. Amalner is a junction of the G. I. P. Railway with Tapti-Valley Railway (worked by the B. B. & C. I. Rly.). Through trains run between Bhusawal and Surat via Jalgaon and Amalner without change. There are two spinning and weaving mills besides four ginning and pressing mills and four oil mills. An annual fair is held at Parola, 12 miles from the station, during Dassera, which is largely attended. During May, Sakbaram Maharaja's Fair is held on the bed of the Bori river, which attracts a large number of pilgrims. Dak Bungalow:—One near the station. Hotels:—Boarding and Lodging Houses:—Tongas only. Maharashtra Hindu Bhuwan, Katlia Bridge Road. Kathewar Lodge, near Power House. Ganesh House, Main Road. Places of Interest:—(1) Municipal Garden. (2) Ram Mandir.

(3) Pratap Charitable Hospital. (4) Institute of Indian Philosophy. (5) Pratap College. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Tamboli Talkies. (2) Laxmi Talkies. (3) Bombay Talkies.

MANMAD: Is on the main line of the G. I. P. Rly. and is the junction with the Dhond-Manmad branch of the railway, which forms a chord line between the north-east and south-east sections. The Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway, a metre gauge line, which joins H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway at Secunderabad, passes through Daulatabad (10 miles from Ellora Caves). Aurangabad and Jalna also joins the G. I. P. Rly. at Manmad. The road connecting Malegaon and Ahmednagar passes through Manmad. The climate of the town is healthful. **Dak Bungalow:**—Is situated one mile away from the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Tongas. (2) Bullock carts. **Hotels:**—(1) Guest House. (2) Tufan Bhuwan. Good meals can also be had at the railway station. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Sikh Gurudwar. (2) Ankai Fort, situated on a hill, 800 feet above the plain, is five miles from the town. On the way to the fort some very remarkable old Hindu caves and temples can be seen. (3) Ram Ghulni, a curious natural obelisk of trap rock, on an isolated hill to the south of the station. (4) Chandor, 18 miles from Manmad station, where an old fort and mint and a palace built by the celebrated Ahalyabai Holkar can be seen with great interest. **Places of Entertainment:**—Godavari Theatre.

DHULIA: Headquarters of the West Khandesh District and one of the most important trading centres of cotton and groundnut seed oil. Dhulia has several spinning and weaving mills, ginning factories, cotton presses and oil mills. The town is laid out in rectangular blocks and has broad and straight roads. River side roads are provided with benches for the use of persons who go out in the mornings and evenings for fresh air. Dhulia is 35 miles from Chalisgaon and is the terminus of the Chalisgaon-Dhulia standard gauge section of the G. I. P. Rly. Chalisgaon junction is on the main line of

the G. I. P. Rly., 204 miles from Bombay. Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas. (2) Taxis by special arrangement. Hotels:—(1) Mazi Khanawal. (2) Bombay Restaurant. Places of Interest:—(1) Municipal Tower Garden. (2) Technical School. (3) Rajwade Samshodhan Mandir. (4) Samarth Vagdevata Mandir. (5) Training College. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rajkamal Talkies. (2) Prabhakar Talkies. (3) Bombay Talkies.

BULSAR: Is 121 miles from Bombay. It is a railway station on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. from Bombay to Ahmedabad. Bulsar is situated at a distance of ten miles from the sea. The Aurange river, which flows from the east of the town, takes a turn on the north of the town and flows westwards to meet the sea near Kosamba, a village three miles distant from the town. There is a big harbour on the bank of this river. The Vanki river flows on the south of Bulsar. Many bunds have been constructed across this river in order to supply water to the railway colony. The climate of the town is moderate. Bulsar is known for its hand-woven cloth and has a good amount of trade in rice and pulses. Dak Bungalows:—There is one Dak Bungalow and one rest house for railway officers. Public Conveyances:—Taxis and tongas. Hotels:—(1) Laxmi Vilas. (2) Surya Prakash. (3) Surti Hindu Hotel. (4) Gajanand. All are situated in Mahatma Gandhi Road. Besides the hotels there are three lodges: (1) Shree Vishrantee Hindu Bhojan Gruha. (2) Anand Sagar Bhojan Gruha. (3) A Lodge and Boarding House for Mahomedans at the junction of Nathubhai Road and Azad Road. Places of Interest:—(1) Parnira Hill, three miles from the town. (2) Teethal, a sea-side village and summer resort, two miles from town. Places of Entertainment:—There are two cinemas one of which—the Picture Palace—is used by dramatic companies occasionally.

BILIMORA: Once a small fishing town in a lonely wilderness, Bilimora has risen to a town of convenience and an industrial place of Baroda State. It is situated at the southernmost extremity of the State, in Navsari

Prant. Bilimora railway station lies on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. from Bombay to Ahmedabad, 132 miles from Bombay. The town enjoys the facility of quick transport of her commodities due to the situation of its railway station at one end and its harbour at the other end, on the site of river Ambica. Baroda State has taken great pains to develop the town and Bilimora ranks among the commercial and industrial towns of the Presidency. Besides the Gaekwar Cloth Mills there are several factories for the manufacture of bobbins, tiles, bricks, starch, etc. Bilimora is noted for the high quality of rice it grows. A great deal of trade in timber and oils also passes through it. Due to the manifold activities and trade the population of the town has greatly increased. Public Conveyances:— (1) Tongas. (2) Buses. Hotels:—(1) Shakri Vijay Hindu Hotel. (2) Ambica Vijay Hotel. Places of Interest:—Harbour on the site of the Ambica river. Places of Entertainment:— There are two cinemas in the town.

SURAT: A commercial town, was once the capital of the Presidency under the East India Company and contains many interesting memoirs of their time. It is situated 14 miles from the mouth of the Tapti river and about 163 miles from Bombay. The railway station is on the Bombay-Ahmedabad section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The Tapti Valley Railway runs from Surat to Amalner, through Nandurbar. Through trains run between Bhusaval and Surat via Jalgaon and Amalner without change. Surat is the headquarters of the Collectorate. It is surrounded by a wall on the land side, and has 12 massive gates. Surat is a large and important city, with many cotton mills and cotton ginning and pressing factories and manufactures fine cotton and silk brocades. It has an area of about 3.75 square miles and a population of about two lakhs. There are Art, Science and Law colleges besides technical institutes and schools for primary and commercial education. Dak Bungalow and a Rest House, both at Nanpura Road. Public Conveyances:— Available are tongas, hackney carriages,

cars, buses, rickshaws and bullock carts. Hotels:—(1) Savoy Hotel and Restaurant, opp. railway station. (2) Jaya Bharat Lodging and Boarding House, Chowk Bazar. (3) Sardar Bhuvan Hotel, Station Road. Clubs:—(1) Rotary Club, Nanpura. (2) City Gymkhana Club, Station Road. (3) Officers' Club, Rander Road. (4) Maharashtra Mandal, Khapatia Chakla. Places of Interest:—
 (a) Monuments:—(1) English Factory at Muglisara Road. (2) English Town, Katargam Road. (3) Old Castle, Chowk Bazar. (4) Hope Bridge on the Tapti. (5) Zampa Clock Tower on Station Road. (b) Gardens:—(1) Victoria Garden on Nanpura Road. (2) Prince of Wales Garden, Nanpura, opposite the Head Post Office. (3) Hope Circle Garden, near Railway Station. (c) Museum:—Winchester Museum in Victoria Garden towards Maceai Bridge. Swimming Pool at Dutch Road. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Vasant Talkies. (2) New Super Talkies. (3) Laxmi Talkies. (4) Chitra Talkies. (5) Victory Talkies. (6) New Prakash, all on Station Road. (7) Moti Talkies, Dana Pith. (8) Capitol. (9) Mohan Talkies.

ANKLESWAR: Is a small town with a population of about 15,000. It is 194 miles from Bombay. Ankleswar is a railway junction on the main line of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. from Bombay to Ahmedabad. The narrow gauge line of the Rajpipla State Railway proceeds from here to Rajpipla, 41 miles away. Ankleswar is a taluka town having a Mamlatdar Katcheri, Sub-Judge Court, Municipal office, Post & Telegraph office, telephone service, dispensary, maternity home, high schools, etc. The chief industry is handloom weaving. Dak Bungalow:—There are three caravanserais. Public Hotels:—There is no good hotel. There is one Hindu Lodge and six other small hotels. Entertainment:—There are two cinema houses in the town.

BROACH: A very old town in Gujarat, situated on the Narbada river, about 30 miles above its mouth. Broach is well-known for its cotton and there are several

spinning and weaving mills besides cotton pressing and ginning factories in the town. It is a railway junction on the Bombay-Ahmedabad section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The narrow gauge section of the Broach-Jambusar Railway runs from here to Jambusar and Kavi. The city and suburbs cover a narrow strip of land and the fort stands about 100 feet above the river. The Collector's office, Municipal office and other public buildings are inside the fort. Suklatirth, the well-known place of Hindu pilgrimage, is 10 miles from Broach. There is a famous banyan tree near this place. **Public Conveyances:**—Hackney carriages, tongas, taxis and buses. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Government Dak Bungalow, Nilkanth Road. (2) Batliwala's Dharamshala, Gandhi Road. **Hotels:**—(1) Thaker Nivas Hindu Lodge (boarding and lodging), near Katopore Police Chowki. (2) Ambika Vijaya Hindu Lodge, Lallubhai Chakla. **Clubs:**—(1) Officers' Club, Besant Gardens Road. (2) Ladies Club, Civil Lines, (3) Muslim Gymkhana Club, Civil Lines. (4) Dashasamedh Club, Dashasamedh Road. (5) Union Club, Nilkanth Mahadev Road. (6) Friends Club, Kothi Road. (7) Broach Gymkhana, situated in the Civil Lines. A small exclusive club is open to Imperial Service officers and select non-officials of position. Guests can only be introduced by members of the club. Temporary membership to eligible persons granted. Indoor and outdoor games available. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Narbada River Fort Wall, River Bank. (2) Juma Masjid, Juma Masjid Road. (3) Narbada River Bridge. (4) Dadabhai Garden, opposite the railway station. (5) Alexandra Garden, Gandhi Road. (6) Annie Besant Gardens, Besant Gardens Road. (7) J. D. Vakil Museum, near the Municipal Office. (8) Dutch tombs. (9) Tomb of Bawa Rahan. (10) Tower of Silence. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Saraswati Talkies, Harris Platform. (2) Basant Talkies and (3) Prabhat Talkies on Station Road.

CHHOTA UDAIPUR: The State has an area of 89.34 square miles and a population of 162,292. The State of Gad Boriad, with an area of 128 square miles,

has been attached to this State. The chief industry of Chhota Udaipur is timber, charcoal, country liquor and glass. The railway station of Chhota Udaipur is 66 miles from Miyagaum junction on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. from Bombay to Ahmedabad. From Miyagaum junction a narrow gauge line of the Baroda State Railway proceeds to Chhota Udaipur. Public Conveyances:—Horse carriages and bus. Hotels and Boarding Houses:—(1) Traveller's Lodge managed by the Municipality. (2) Guest Houses maintained by the State. Places of Interest:—(1) Old Fort. (2) Kusum Vilas Palace. (3) Secretariat. (4) King Edward Memorial Park. (5) Darbar Hall.

BARODA: The capital of the State of Baroda, is 248 miles from Bombay. Baroda is one of the most modern and progressive cities in India and is ruled by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. It is situated on the bank of the Narmada river. Baroda is a modern town with many fine buildings, hospitals and schools. It is also an important railway junction of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Bombay-Delhi line of the railway turns from here via Rutlam and the Bombay-Ahmedabad line continues to Ahmedabad. A standard gauge line runs from Baroda to Kathianu. Dak Bungalow:—Shree Damajirao Dharamshala, opposite the railway station. Public Conveyances:—Tongas, taxis and buses. Hotels:—(1) Guest House (Hotel), Race Course Road. (2) Krishna Nivas Hotel and Lodge, behind Naya Mandir. Clubs:—Shree Sayaji Vihar Club, Palace Road. There is a private institution named Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, where tournaments in certain sports are held. Places of Interest:—(1) Walls round the city. (2) Lakshmi Vilas Palace, the residence of the Maharaja, is one of the most beautiful palaces in India. A pass to view the palace should be obtained. (3) Gold and silver guns of the State in the L. F. Battery. (4) Old Nazar Bagh Palace. (5) Museum and public park. (6) Jubilee Garden, Raopura, Baroda. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Mohan Talkies, Raopura Road. (2) Laxmi Cinema,

opposite the Tower, Raopura. (3) Prince Cinema, Sursagar. (4) Pratap Vijaya Cinema, Sursagar.

ANAND: Well known for its modern dairy farms. The supply of milk and milk products such as butter and ghee, etc., are branded and exported to several parts of India and are famous for their delicious quality. Anand is also famous for tobacco, snuff and tuwar dall, which are also exported in large quantities. There is a big Agricultural Institute besides a Municipal hospital, high schools, etc. Anand is a railway junction on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., 266 miles from Bombay. Anand-Godhra standard gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. commences from here and terminates at Godhra, 49 miles away. Anand-Cambay standard gauge section also commences from here and terminates at Cambay, 33 miles away. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Horse carriages. (2) Buses. **Hotels:**—Vijay Hindu Lodge. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Rao Saheb P. B. Patel Municipal Garden. (2) Municipal Garden, behind Municipal office. (3) Dakor, 19 miles by rail from Anand, where there is a big lake and a temple where pilgrims assemble in October every year. Hot springs of Lasundra can be reached from Dakor. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Gopal Krishna Theatre. (2) Satyanarayan Theatre.

CAMBAY: The capital of the Muslim State of Cambay, 33 miles from Anand railway junction on the mainline of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. A standard gauge section of the railway connects Cambay with Anand junction. Cambay town and its port are famous in Indian history. The port, though unimportant now, was once one of the main seaports of India. The chief industry of Cambay is the manufacture of agate stone, for which the town is well known. Besides this the town is famous for its carpets and hand-woven sarees. There is also a cotton mill and two match factories in the town. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis and horse carriages. **Hotels:**—There are a few small hotels in the town. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Jumma Masjid, older than the one in Ahmedabad. (2) English Kothi, once an English factory.

It was built in 1613. (3) Vadva Ashram of Shrimad Rajchandra. (4) Jain temples. Places of Entertainment:—There are two theatres in the town.

NADIAD: The chief town of Kaira District. The Collectorate and other Government offices are situated in Kaira, a village about 8 miles from Nadiad. Nadiad is an ancient town and had a ditch and fort walls around it but they are now no longer in existence. The town is noted for milk and milk products. The main business of the town is food-grains, cereals, grocery, tobacco and metal utensils. The population of the town according to the census of 1941 is 46,510 but has greatly increased since. The Municipality proposes to supply water to the town from the Shedhi river at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This scheme along with the scheme for drainage will be put into force and will greatly increase the popularity of the town. There is an Electric Supply Company, which provides the city with lighting facilities. Nadiad is a railway junction of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. on its main line, 277 miles from Bombay. Nadiad-Kapadwanj narrow gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. proceeds from here to Kapadwanj, 28 miles away. Nadiad is also connected with Anand by a standard gauge section via Boriavi and Vadital. Public Conveyances:—Horse carriages. Hotels:—(1) Surti Lodge for Hindus. (2) Taj Mahal Hotel for Muslims. Places of Interest:—(1) Shree Santram Temple. (2) Narandev Temple. (3) Hindu Anath Ashram. (4) M. E. Mission Hospital. (5) Spinning and Weaving Mills. Places of Entertainment:—There are two cinemas in the town.

AHMEDABAD: The second largest city in the Presidency and one of the finest towns in Western India stands on the river Sabarmati. In olden times it was the capital of the Mahomedan Kingdom of Gujarat and contains some of the most perfect specimens of Mahomedan architecture in India. Ahmedabad has many splendid mosques, tombs, palaces and buildings, some of which are quite up to the standard of the best of the Moghul capitals. The remains of an old wall with 12

gates surrounds the city. Ahmedabad is the headquarters of the Northern Division of the Presidency. It is a great centre of cotton trade and has large cotton mills, dyeing works, and manufactures of carpets, silk goods, brocade, etc. Ahmedabad is also a railway junction of great importance on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. The broad gauge section of the railway proceeds to Viramgam junction. A metre gauge line runs from Ahmedabad to Delhi. At Marwar junction it branches off to Hyderabad (Sind). Another metre gauge line from Ahmedabad runs to Khed-Brahma. A third metre gauge line runs from Ahmedabad to Dhanduka via Dholka. Public Conveyances:—(1) Shigrams, rates by mutual arrangement. (2) Taxis without meters, rates by mutual arrangement. (3) Buses, fixed rates according to distance. (4) Rickshaws. Dak Bungalow:—Circuit House, Shahibag (permission required). Hotels:—(1) Grand Hotel, Mirzapur Road. (2) Bombay Hotel, Shahibag Road. Clubs:—(1) Ahmedabad Gymkhana, Camp, for Europeans only. (2) Reform Club, Bhadra, cosmopolitan. (3) Gujarat Club, Bhadra, cosmopolitan. (4) Orient Club, Ellis Bridge, cosmopolitan. (5) W.I.A.A., Ahmedabad branch. (6) The Ahmedabad Parsi Gymkhana, Khanpur Road, for Parsis only—but non-Parsi guests are allowed at times. General activities are sports, indoor and outdoor, entertainments, Pateti functions, etc. Places of Interest:—(1) Surkhej, an old mosque, six miles from Ahmedabad on the Ahmedabad-Sanand Road. (2) Rani Sipri Masjid and Tomb, Astodia Road. An old mosque and tomb, the most beautiful monument in the city. The building was completed in 1514. (3) Bhadra, old fort. (4) Carved windows of Lal Darwaja. (5) Hathising's Wadi, Delhi Gate. An old Jain temple outside Ahmedabad, built of white marble in 1848. (6) Kankaria, near Raipur Gate, a famous tank with an old summer house attached. Boating is available. (7) Shahalam Roja, just beyond Kankaria, an old Mahomedan mosque. (8) Leaning Towers, outside Sarangpur Gate, resembling the leaning tower of Pisa. (9) Jumma Masjid, near Three Gates, a famous Mahomedan

mosque built in 1424, one of the most beautiful mosques in India. (10) Gandhi's Ashram, Sabarmati Road, residence of Mahatma Gandhi, from where he started on his famous Dandi March. (11) Swaminarayan's temple, near Chora Naka Police Chowky. (12) Gita Mandir, outside Astodia Gate. (13) Danavijaya Gnanshala, opposite Tankshal. (14) Hill Garden, Kankaria. (15) Azamkhan's Palace, near Bhadra. (16) New Jain temples in Khetarpal's Pole and Fatasha's Pole. (17) Harkore Shethane's Haveli (near the old city). (18) Sheth M. ... wada's Pole. (19) ... Road. (20) Muvafizkhan's Ghumat, outside Delhi Darwaja. (21) Dariakhan's Ghumat, outside Delhi Darwaja. (22) Dadaharini Vava, Asarva. (23) Sambhavanth's Jain Temple, in Zaverivad. (24) Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ellis Bridge. (25) The Electric Power House, Sabarmati. (26) Gandhi Hall and Mahadev's temple in the Municipal compound. (27) Dudheshwar Water Works. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Model Talkies, Gandhi Road. (2) Central Talkies, Fuvara. (3) Regal Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (4) Novelty Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (5) Prakash Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (6) Krishna Talkies, near Zaverivad. (7) Advance Talkies, near Lal Darwaja. (8) Saraswati Talkies, opposite railway station, Kalupur. (9) Dipak Talkies, Gheekanta Road. (10) Vasan Talkies, near Idga Gate.

DHOLKA: In Gujarat, is known as Vairatnagar of Mahabharat. Dholka pomegranates are famous throughout India and are largely exported, especially to Calcutta. On Kartik Purnima every year, one of the greatest fairs is held for three days at Wantha, 7 miles away. Dholka silk and cotton and Deccani sarees are in great demand especially in Maharashtra. Dholka is 39 miles from Ahmedabad and can be reached by the Ahmed-

line. Dak Bungalow:—

Bungalow near Milhi Kui

use near railway station.

Public Conveyances:— Tongas. Hotels:— There are.

three boarding houses: (1) Shanti Bhuvan. (2) Manahar Lodge. (3) Hari Krishna Hindu Lodge. Places of Interest:— (1) Malan Talav, constructed in 1090 A.D. by the great empress of Gujarat, Minaldevi. (2) Khan Masjid, with a beautiful lake adjoining it, situated on the west of Dholka. A rare specimen of building constructed of brick and lime. (3) Bala Khan Gazi Masjid, on the north of the town, was constructed in 1340. (4) Nagnath Mahadev Temple, on the north of the town, was constructed 500 years ago. Places of Entertainment:— There is one cinema in the town.

HIMMATNAGAR: The capital of Idar State, a first class State within Rajputana Agency under the Government of India. Idar is an ancient historical place situated on the bank of the river Hathmati. It is a centre of commerce and has several beautiful palaces and buildings. In the city there are chemical works, glass and ceramic industries, a match factory and a ginning and pressing factory. Himmatnagar is 55 miles from Ahmedabad and can be reached by the Ahmedabad-Parantij-Khe Brahma metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Dak Bungalows:—There is a State Guest House, a State hotel, and a Dharamshala. Public Conveyances:—Bullock carts and buses. Hotels:—(1) Joshi Hindu Lodge, Station Road. (2) Manoranjan Hindu Lodge, Station Road. Places of Interest:—There is a public garden, a museum and remains of an old fort. Places of Entertainment:—Himmatnagar Talkies. Clubs:—Town Club and Dolat Club.

KATHIAWAR

(The following introductory information about Kathiawar is reproduced by kind permission of the J. & D. Railway.)

Kathiawar is a sub-continent of India surrounded by sea on all sides, except on one where it is connected with British India via Wadhwan. The province is divided

into many Indian States, the most important of which are the following: Junagadh, Rajkot, Palitana and various others with a history of their own. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has also a portion of land in Kathiawar which is called Amreli Prant and also a hinterland with a port at Okha.

Kathiawar is full of ancient antiquities and places of historic interest and of religious importance. It is the place one should see if one wants to see India as it was. It has many natural and historical attractions which, combined with modern means of transport and the up-to-date standard of comfort by the different States for their respective capitals and important towns, make Kathiawar worth a visit.

JUNAGADH: Or Sourashtra, the premier State in Kathiawar, has numerous relics of historic and antiquarian interest. The city of Junagadh, situated below the celebrated Girnar Hill, is one of the most ancient cities of India and a modern town with handsome buildings and fine gardens. The sacred Mount Girnar stands to the east of the city and consists of fine peaks rising one above the other crowned by the temples of Neminath, Goumukhi Ganga, Ambaji, Goraknath, Guru Dattatraya and Kalika. A pathway of more than 300 steps leads up to the different temples. Goraknath, the culminating point of Girnar, is 3,666 ft. above sea level. People mostly climb the hill on foot but *dolis* are also available. The temples on the hill are notable for their architecture and delicate carving. On the road to Girnar may be seen the stone inscribed over 2,000 years ago with Asoka's edicts, a remarkable relic of antiquity. The Mrighi Kund, the temple of Damodarji and the Damodar Kund held in great veneration by the Hindus are also close by. Another hill held in great veneration, due to its association with a Muslim saint, is Datar, 2,772 ft. above sea level, also approached by a pathway with steps. On a rock plateau above the city is the old fort called Uparkot, the

stronghold of the former rulers of Junagadh. This fort contains many relics of the past, and its surroundings are honey-combed with Buddhistic caves. It is worth visiting. The city is a flourishing trade centre and is famous for gold and silver embroidery, handicrafts, ornaments, enamelled works, perfumeries, copper and brassware vessels, wooden toys, buttons, etc. There is a good **Dak Bungalow** in Junagadh near the railway station. It is well furnished and equipped with electric lights and fans. Boarding and lodging rates are moderate. **Public Conveyances**:—In Junagadh are tongas and taxis. There are fixed rates for tongas but rates of the taxis are not settled. **Hotels**:—There are no noteworthy hotels in Junagadh, except a few Hindu and Mahommedan hotels providing boarding and lodging for travellers. **Places of Interest**:—Besides the places described above the following places will also be found worth visiting: (1) Willingdon Farm, where Gir cows are bred. (2) The Zoo in Sakkar Bagh, which contains Gir lions and panthers. (3) Willingdon Dam, near Datar Hill, a place of water supply and recreation to the public. (4) Moti Bagh and Sakkar Bagh gardens; the latter has also a museum known as Rasulkhanji Museum and contains specimens of ancient articles. **Places of Entertainment**:—There are two cinemas, the Royal Talkies and the Central Talkies, near Kalwa Gate.

VERAVAL: The principal seaport of Junagadh State, it is 50 miles from Junagadh. It is a summer resort of Kathiawar and a premier port town. The principal industries of Veraval are fisheries, cotton ginning and pressing. There are also saw mills, a bone mill and a match factory. **Dak Bungalows**:—Besides Dharamshalas and Musafarkhanas for accommodation of travellers, there is a Dak Bungalow just close to the railway station. **Public Conveyances**:—Tongas and taxis. **Places of Interest**:—(1) Prabhas Patan of historic fame is three miles away by road. A railway bus service connects the two towns. (2) Close to Prabhas Patan and facing the sea are the remains of the once famous Somnath Temple.

Devala about 30 miles from Veraval is a cluster of sacred places. It is Bhalka Tirtha, where Krishna is said to have been wounded with an arrow. Here is an image of Krishna sitting with the wound in his foot. (4) Adjoining Prabhas Patan is the celebrated Triveni Sangam of the three rivers, Kapila, Saraswati and Hiran. (5) The cremation ground of Krishna Dehotsarga is close by. (6) Prachi Pipla, about 16 miles from Veraval and connected to it by a railway bus service, is an important place of pilgrimage for Hindus for the "Shradha" ceremonies performed here. **Places of Entertainment:**—There are two cinemas and a club in the town.

UNA and DELWADA: Are twin towns noted for Jain Punch Tirthi, Ajara Parasnath, Chintamani Parasnath and other ancient Jain temples and were well-known even in ancient times as holy places. Hazrat Shah's tomb, on the outskirts of Una, is a shrine sacred to Muslims. Gupta Prayag, a mile from Delwada station, is a place of pilgrimage for Vaishnavite Hindus. Some distance from Una is Shana Hill, full of Buddhist caves. Four miles from Delwada is the island fortress of Diu, a Portuguese possession. The railway from Veraval to Delwada passes through part of the Gir forest, noted as the habitat of the only lions remaining in India. In the eastern part of the forest at Tulsi Shyam (reached from Una) there are seven hot springs and a temple dedicated to Shamji. Other places of interest in the State are Wanthali Sorath for the temples of Shitalnathji, Pamba Prabhu, and Chorvad, a pleasant resort on the coast, where people spend the hot weather months. A railway bus connects the town with Chorvad Road station. There are Dak Bungalows at Junagadh and Veraval. Suitable Dharamshalas and conveyances of every kind are available.

PORBANDAR: Porbandar State comprises an area of 642.25 square miles. Its capital Porbandar—an attractive summer resort with an ancient flourishing port—is situated exactly half-way between Bombay and Karachi and has extensive trade with Africa, Arabia,

etc. The place known as "Sudampuri", after the name of Sudama, a friend and devotee of Lord Krishna, was recently improved owing to its being the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi. There is also a famous old temple. Porbandar is humming with big industries and is famous for its ghee which it exports in large quantities to all places. There are spinning and weaving mills, oil and paint mills, match and tile works besides several rural and cottage industries. The Jambuvanti Caves are nine miles away from Porbandar town while the very old temples of Bileshwar and Singda are 18 miles away. There are salt and cement works in the town, which are being developed on modern lines. There are rows of buildings facing the open sea, relics of a once flourishing port. The State has a railway of its own for 41 miles which is now worked by the Gondal Railway. Dak Bungalows :—(1) Bhojeshwar Dak Bungalow, Bhojeshwar Plots. (2) Darbari Native Guest House. Public Conveyances :—(1) Tongas. (2) Victoria hackney carriages. (3) Taxis. Hotels :—(1) Krishnashrit Hindu Lodge, Manek Chowk. (2) Islami Restaurant and Modern Rest House, opposite the Secretariat. Clubs :—(1) Officers' Junior Club. (2) Friends' Jolly Club. (3) Porbandar Club. (4) Rotary Club. (5) A. C. C. Club. (6) Maconochi Club. Places of Interest :—(1) Darya Mahal. (2) Khambata Bungalow and Natvar Bag. (3) Bhavasinghji Park. (4) Sartansinghji Bag. (5) Sudama Temple. (6) Asmavati Ghat. (7) Harshadi Temple, at Miani. (8) Madhavraiiji Temple at Madhavpur. (9) Mul-Dwarka at Visavada. (10) Cement Factory. (11) Maharaja Weaving and Spinning Mills. (12) Willingdon Marina (Choupatty). (13) Nadir Salt Works. (14) Hanuman Chowk. (15) Bal Mandir. (16) Vanita Vishram. (17) Khapat Experimental Farm. (18) Rangvav Farm. (19) Arya Kanya Gurukul. (20) Ancient relics in Chhaya, Bileswar, Madhupur, Shingda, Visavada. (21) Digniwas at Khambala, overlooking the crystal lake with sylvan surroundings of Natwat Bag, a specimen of modern architecture. Places of Entertainment :—(1) Newton Talkie. (2) Picture Palace.

GONDAL: A State which has a capital of the same name. The State is known for its network of beautiful and asphalted roads and electrification of its towns and big villages. The educational and charitable institutions in Gondal, and a temple constructed in the old Dravidian style at Supedi, a town in the State and a railway station, which can be easily reached by car from Gondal, are worth a visit. The State has a Technical Institute, some important industries such as Chemical Works, Leather Factory, etc., where the traveller can see how far industries can be developed in India.

RAJKOT: A State with a capital of the same name. Rajkot is a seat of the Hon. the British Resident for Western India States. It is a rising town and is now considered as an emporium of trade for the peninsula of Kathiawar. The limits of the Agency have been divided from those of the State and each is trying to develop its own section. A drive through the town presents a picturesque sight, blending old with new and will repay the visit of a foreign traveller. It is a centre of social activities owing to its being the headquarters of a British Agency. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Dak Bungalow opposite the station within the Civil Station limits. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas. **Hotels:**—(1) Satyavijaya Hindu Hotel, opposite Kapad Market. (2) Govindashram Hindu Hotel, opposite Shak Market. (3) Islami Lodge, opposite Junagadh Utara. **Clubs:**—(1) Kathiawar Gymkhana, meant for Princes and European officers. (2) Kathiawar Native Gymkhana, open to the gentry of the State and the Civil Station. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Watson Museum, attached to Connaught Hall. (2) Queen Victoria Jubilee Garden, both are within the Civil Station limits. (3) Sir Lakhaji Raj Memorial Public Hall. (4) Two lakes within two miles from the city and within the city limits. **Places of Entertainment:**—Capitol Talkies and two dramatic theatres.

JAMNAGAR: Is the capital of Nawanagar State. During his 25 years' rule, His Highness the late Jam Saheb, commonly called "Prince Ranji" of cricket fame.

in countries overseas, changed the whole outlook of the town at a considerable cost. It is now a town of most modern type, with asphalted roads in and around the town and as once remarked by a European visitor it looks like a "Continental town". It has very broad roads, beautiful markets and large palaces built on modern style with tasteful decorations and beautiful equipment. Jamnagar is, therefore, called the "Jewel of Kathiawar". It has a picture gallery with marvellous and costly paintings. It has a most up-to-date hospital with 225 beds and a Solarium attached to it for sun-ray treatment, the only one in the East. It is a wonderful machine which every visitor to India must see. Jamnagar has a club built at a very large cost, providing for all games. The State has ports at Bedi and Rozi. It has a big market and is a great centre of trade and is rising in industries. **Hotels:**—Most up-to-date retiring rooms with sanitary fittings are available at the railway station at a very cheap rate. Refreshment rooms both for vegetarians and non-vegetarians are available close by, so as to complete the requirements of a traveller visiting Jamnagar. There is a road to Cutch via Jamnagar which is used by almost all the Cutchi passengers and by the Postal Department for mails to and from Cutch. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Lakhota. (2) Jumma Masjid. (3) Kotha. (4) Ratanbai Masjid. (5) Janbai Tower. (6) Jain Temple. (7) Tulsidas Garden. (8) Cambridge House Garden. (9) Lakhota Garden. (10) Jubilee Garden. (11) Lal Bungalow Garden. (12) Jam Bungalow Garden. (13) Palace Stores. (14) Zoo.

KHAMBALIA: Onward from Jamnagar one goes on to Khambalia, the old capital of the State, which retains marks of its former prosperity. Nawanagar State is said to abound in mineral products which has yet to be explored and a visit to the State will be of immense value to the traveller who comes for research.

DWARKA: One of the most important places of pilgrimage for Hindu society. The town of Dwarka is situated on an open sea and is the seat of Krishna. It has a very picturesque temple of a very old design, the

period of which has not yet been located. The large temple is surrounded by smaller ones of ancient design and held in very high esteem by Hindus all over India. It is a common belief that every Hindu must visit Dwarka at least once in his life. Dwarka is one of the best summer resorts, the temperature being 60 to 80 degrees during the hottest part of the day. It is on the open sea and has all modern amenities. It is an ideal place for those wishing to spend a summer holiday cheaply. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Horse carriages. Hotels:—(1) State Guest House Hotel. Besides there are 10 more hotels and 2 lodges. Clubs:—(1) Okha Military Club. (2) Okha Cement Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Ranchodraji's Temple. (2) A garden near the station. (3) There is a big cement factory, capable of turning out 250 tons per day.

OKHA: A port of Baroda State. It is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Cutch at the north-west corner of the Kathiawar Peninsula and is the only port in Kathiawar endowed with a natural harbour. Being well protected from south-west winds, it provides shelter throughout the year to steamers anchoring at the port. It is on the direct route between Bombay and Karachi and steamers from the United Kingdom and the continent to Bombay and Karachi can call at this port with very little deviation in the route or loss of time. The port is, moreover, provided with a reinforced cement concrete pier capable of berthing at all times steamers upto 27½ ft. draft and having 30 feet of water at L. W. O. S. T. It is the only port in Kathiawar suitable for safe and speedy handling of big machinery, trucks and other vehicle, big or breakable cargo, as the cargo can be directly discharged from steamers into the railway wagons. Okha port was completed in 1925 and was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The port charges being very low, it is widely used by industrialists and importers of Gujrat, Rajputana and United Provinces. Okha town is small but spotlessly clean and designed on modern lines. It is a healthful developing sanatorium.

Rest Houses:—There are good and convenient Government Rest Houses with Khansama which supply meals on European and Indian style at schedule rate. There is also a Dharamshala for Hindus where a Brahmin supplies food to visitors. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Factory at Dwarka. (2) Chemical factory at Milhupur. (3) Oil installation. (4) Motor assembly plant. (5) Temples at Beyt Shankodhar which can be reached by country craft from Okha. Their peculiar design stamps them as of ancient origin. (6) Large salt works seven miles from Okha. **Places of Entertainment:**—The town has clubs, library and reading rooms and a gymnasium. There is also a good foreshore for sea-bathing and boats are available for cruising.

MORVI: The capital of Morvi State, is a beautiful ancient city, situated on the river Machhu. As one approaches the town, the view from the river bridge arrests one's attention with its picturesqueness, the suspension bridge, the river promenade, the city palaces, the Willingdon Secretariat and the Wagh Mandir. The last two are excellent specimens of Hindu architectural beauty. A drive round the town of Morvi will compensate the visitor for the trouble he has taken. The Lloyd Gate, the Watson Club (which are also pieces of fine architecture), the Wodehouse Tower in the heart of the city, the Bazar with its straight rows of shops on either side, the old palaces with their imposing gates, hospitals, Bal Mandir, and Customs House, will certainly be found interesting. The Purshuram Pottery Works and Mahendra Glass Works are also well worth a visit. The town of Morvi is linked up with the district by a network of steam tramways radiating from Morvi railway station. The railway station has a magnificent building provided with all modern conveniences for the travelling public. Morvi State has also a rest house for Hindus close to the station, which is provided with catering arrangement for them. There is also a good Dharamshala nearby. **Public Conveyances:**—Available are tongas, hack victorias and taxis. **Places of Interest:**—There is a big garden called

Lukhdhir Garden in which the up-to-date Watson Club is situated. There are small public parks all over the town. There is also a pavilion built for sportsmen where cricket, hockey, football, badminton, etc., can be played. Other places of interest are the suspension bridge, the Wagh Mandir, Anathashram and the Rafaleswar Temple. **Places of Entertainment:**— There are three cinemas the Royal, the Globe and the Lucky Talkies.

PORT NAVLAKHI: It is a flourishing seaport under Morvi State and is situated about 30 miles from Morvi. It is an ideal all-weather port, absolutely safe in all seasons of the year, and is situated in the Hansthal creek in the inner Gulf of Cutch. A regular daily ferry service which carries passengers and mail runs between Navlakhi and Kundla, in Cutch. It is the shortest and most comfortable route to Cutch through Kathiawar, taking about 2½ hours to cross the creek and serves as a main link between Cutch and the outer world. Through trains run from Wankaner to Navlakhi in connection with the Kathiawar Mail and Kathiawar Express from Bombay. Ocean liners from the continent call at this port as it is the nearest port to Kathiawar, Gujrat, Rajputana, Northern and Central India. Goods landed at port Navlakhi are despatched to Delhi without any transshipment as there is a direct metre gauge railway line. The port has extensive warehouses and is equipped with modern arrangements.

TANKARA: It is a big village 14 miles from Morvi and is approached from Morvi by a steam tramway. It is the birthplace of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj cult.

WANKANER: The capital of the first class State of the same name, in Western India States Agency. Wankaner is a railway junction where lines from Morvi, Wadhwan and Rajkot meet. Wankaner city station is two miles away. It is on the Morvi Railway, 50 miles from Wadhwan junction. The State has an area of 417 square miles and a population of 54,966. Wankaner is

noted for its hand-woven silk cloth, pottery and cotton textiles. There are a number of quarries of limestone and sandstone. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Dak Bungalow in the town and permission for occupation has to be obtained from the Superintendent, Guest House. There is also a Dharamshala for Hindus. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, taxis and buses. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Shree Jadeshwar Temple, 7 miles from Wankaner. It is a very fine temple on the top of a hill, which is noted as a health resort. (2) Shri Holmataji Temple, 14 miles from town. (3) Public Garden. (4) Cotton Mill. (5) Pottery Works. **Places of Entertainment:**—There is one theatre which is used for cinema shows and plays.

RAFALESHWAR: A flag station near Morvi and a sacred place for pilgrims. There is a temple of Shiva close to the railway station. The places surrounding the temple are noted for their antiquity, as Rafaleshwar was a city of King Mayurdhvaj at the time of the Pandavas. Two fairs are held every year.

THANGADH: The place is surrounded by hills and lakes and has a famous temple to the god "Sun" about half a mile from the station. It is of mythological interest, reputed to have been the capital of Raja Drupad. There is also a temple of Mahadev in the jungle of Trinetar, about six miles from Thangadh, where fairs are held every year. Thangadh is considered as a holy place in Panchal. The railway station of this place is known as Than junction and is on the Morvi Railway which passes through the middle of the town. Due to rich deposits of clay the main industry of the town is pottery. There are also many stone quarries.

MULI ROAD: The town is situated three miles from the railway station. There is a very fine temple of Swami Narayan, where two fairs are held every year.

BHAVNAGAR: It has recently developed itself into a town of great commercial importance and the port at Bhavnagar and its surroundings are well worth a visit.

Steamers of all kinds call at the port, which has helped the State in developing trade and commerce. It has a big college and an excellent hostel for students attached to it and its water-works will repay a visit. There is an old fort at Sihor, a few miles away from Bhavnagar, with beautiful old hand-drawn paintings to which many visitors are attracted. There are Jain temples on the Shatrunjay Hill, near Palitana, which is a place of Jain pilgrimage, and Jains from all parts of India come to Palitana. There are temples right on the top of the hills, the construction of which must have cost many lakhs of rupees. The carving, paintings and the layout of the temples present a very beautiful appearance. It is a marvellous piece of architectural work and should be seen by foreign travellers. For those who cannot climb up the hill, dhoolis—chairs carried by men on their shoulders—are available at a moderate rate. Gadhoval, on the Bhavnagar Railway, is another place with a huge building dedicated to another branch of Hindu religion that might also be seen by tourists.

AMRELI: A town in Kathiawar, belonging to Baroda State. It has a library containing very old coins, stones engraved with very old literature, some of which cannot be deciphered, and other antiquities. Amreli town is situated just near the centre of the Kathiawar Peninsula. It has a population of 3,000. Amreli has a big grain trade and 12 oil expellers to extract oil from groundnut. The climate of the town is dry and healthful. There is an aerodrome but it is not in use at present. Amreli is a railway station on the Khijidiya-Dhari metre gauge section of the Baroda State Railways, 11 miles from Khijidiya junction. Public Conveyances:—Tongas. Rest Houses:—There is one State-owned Guest House and one owned by the District Local Board. Hotels:—There are four boarding and lodging houses in the town. Places of Interest:—Sayaji Harak Bag, open for ladies and children only.

PALITANA: Capital of the State of Palitana in Kathiawar. The State covers an area of 288 square

miles. A large number of pilgrims come to Palitana to visit the holy mountain of Shetranjaya and its famous Jain temples. The chief industries of the town are harmonium reeds, bobbins, leather tanning, wood carving and silverware. There is also a match factory and an ice factory in the town. Palitana is 18 miles by rail from Sihar junction which is on the Wadhwan-Bhavnagar metre gauge section of the Bhavnagar State Railway. Sihar junction is 91 miles from Wadhwan junction of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and Palitana can be reached by the Palitana-Sihar branch metre gauge line. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Dak Bungalow in Palitana but previous intimation has to be given to the Bardashi Officer of the State, if accommodation is required there. There is also a Sarvajanic Hindu Dharamshala and several Dharamshalas for Jains only. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, bullock carts and taxis. **Hotels:**—There are no hotels. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Jain temple on the Shetranjaya hills. (2) Public garden. (3) State Paddock at Mohadka—a village seven miles from town—one of the oldest studs in India. (4) Hava Mahal Palace. (5) Old Darbargadh. (6) Temples of Bhairavnathji. (7) Ancient mosques, relics of the past, at Mandvi, a village 20 miles away. **Places of Entertainment:**—There is one cinema and one club for members only.

LIMDI: The capital of Limdi State in Kathiawar. The State has an area of 343.96 square miles and 257 square miles of attached area. The total population is 73,000. The State is well known for the Bhal wheat it produces and is also famous for the manufacture of betel nut cutters. Wheat and gram are the main crops. The population of Limdi town is about 20,000. Limdi railway station is on the Bhavnagar-Wadhwan metre gauge section of the Bhavnagar State Railway and is 17 miles from Wadhwan junction of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. **Dak Bungalows:**—There is no Dak Bungalow but there is one Guest House, which can be occupied by previous permission of the Administrator, Limdi State. There is also a furnished Dharamshala opposite the railway

station. It is a magnificent stone building built in memory of the mother of the late Thakore Sahib. Public Conveyances:—Tongas. Hotels:—There are no hotels but a few restaurants where light refreshments and meals can be had. Places of Interest:—(1) Ramsagar Lake, 3 miles from the town. (2) Nalkantha Lake, 20 miles away, has a large number of ducks and is worth a visit. Places of Entertainment:—There is one cinema in the town and an officers' club.

DHRANGADHRA: Is a State near Wadhwan, which has places of interest to see and big alkali works constructed at great cost.

WADHWAN: A railway junction in Kathiawar, from where three State railways run to principal towns in Kathiawar. The civil station and the city are connected by rail as well as good metalled road. Wadhwan city station is three miles from the junction, on the B. S. railway. The city is fortified. There are no hotels, clubs or Dak Bungalows in the town but there are two Dharamshalas, the Joravarsinhji Dharamshala and the Lalchandji Dharamshala. Meals can be had in any lodge in the town. Tongas and motor trams are available in the town. Places of Interest:—(1) The Palace in the centre of the town. (2) Ranak Devi, an ancient temple, near the north Town Hall. (3) Balchandra Vilas, a palace of the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan. (4) Madha Vav (step well) constructed in 1200 A.D.

Note:—Programme for a tour of Kathiawar can, if required, be arranged by the Publicity Officer, J. & D. Railway, Jamnagar, in consultation with the railways or the States concerned and an itinerary fixed by the same officer on receipt of intimation as to the number of visitors and the number of days available for the trip.

CUTCH

CUTCH: Cutch is a large State situated on a belt of land cut off from the main land by the great Rann of

Cutch on the north and east. It is separated from Kathiawar on the south by the Gulf of Cutch. To its west lies the Arabian Sea. Cutch is difficult of access. A Gulf of Cutch line steamer of the B. S. N. Company sails from Bombay every Wednesday and calls at important ports in the Gulf of Cutch. Bhuj, the capital of Cutch State, is in the centre of the State. A narrow gauge railway connects the capital with Anjar, Tuna and Bhachau, the other important towns in the State. Cutch-Mandvi is the most important port of the State. It is connected by road with Bhuj. On the voyage to Karachi steamers call at Cutch-Mandvi. A daily regular service between Navlakhi and Kundla (Cutch) is run. This provides the shortest, safest and cheapest route between Cutch and Kathiawar. On account of its nearness to Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, Navlakhi has rapidly developed into an important port. Steamers of the Holland, British India, Clan and B. S. N. Co. call regularly at Navlakhi once or more often every month.

SIND

Sind is the lower valley of the Indus river. It is cut off from the rest of India by the desert and the Rann of Cutch. It is an almost rainless tract and its climate is one of great extremes. It is mostly flat desert country except where irrigation has changed it into fertile land. The people are called Sindhis and their language, dress and customs differ from the other inhabitants of India. Sind was very recently separated from the Bombay Presidency and now has its own Governor and legislature.

KARACHI: The capital of Sind, is a very large and important seaport. It is also an important airport of the Empire Service and inland air services. Karachi is the aerial Gateway of India and has a modern and well-equipped airport. The hangars are at Drigh Road and the harbour is at Kiamari. It is an important commercial centre since through here passes the trade of Sind, the Punjab and other parts. Karachi is on a bay formed by a

reef of rock which shuts out the sea on the west. Owing to the proximity of the sea the climate during eight months in the year is healthier in Karachi than in any other part of Sind. Karachi is the terminus of the North-Western Railway. It is about 1,000 miles by rail but only some 500 miles by sea from Bombay. The steamers of the B. S. N. Co., Ltd., provide the cheapest means of transport between Bombay and Karachi. The town is well built and modern with many public buildings, schools, hospitals, and clubs. Clifton or Hawa Bunder is an ideal residential quarter and the rendezvous of the residents in the evenings. Manga Pir, close to Drigh Road, is the garden suburb and summer resort of Karachi. The town and cantonment are connected by rail and tram with Kiamari, where the harbour commences. There is also a good motor road to the aerodrome at Drigh Road, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. Public Conveyances:— (1) Taxis, first class and second class. (2) Buses. (3) Tramways. (4) Labour carts for carrying luggage, etc. (5) Camel or bullock cart. (6) Motor lorries. **Dak Bungalows:**— (1) T. K. Dharamshala. (2) M. M. Musafarkhana meant for *bona fide* travellers, free of charge for a maximum period of 20 days. **Hotels:**— (1) Carlton Hotel, Bonus Road. (2) Bristol Hotel, Sunnyside Road. (3) Killarney Hotel, Kutcheri Road. (4) North-Western Hotel, Beaumont Road. (5) Central Hotel, Merceweather Road. (6) Marina Hotel, Elphinstone Street. (7) Stanyous Hotel, Bonus Road. (8) Prince's Hotel, opposite Boulton Market. **Clubs:**— (1) Karachi Gymkhana, Scandal Point Road. (2) Karachi Race Club Ltd., Race Course Road. (3) Karachi Club, Kutcheri Road. (4) Karachi Aero Club Ltd. (5) Karachi Boar Club, Queen's Road. (6) Muslim Gymkhana, Havelock Road. (7) Y. M. C. A., Strachan and Havelock Roads. (8) Y. W. C. A., Bunder Road. (9) Sind Club, Victoria Road. (10) Ordnance Club. (11) Harrison Tennis Club, for Government servants. (12) Birch Club. **Places of Interest:**— (1) The Victoria Museum. It is the only important museum in the province of Sind, containing

valuable natural history, geological, arts and archaeological collections. It is one of the oldest museums in India and is visited by a large number of people. (2) Mahatma Gandhi Garden, one of the loveliest public gardens, is largely patronised by the public and presents a most picturesque appearance especially in the winter months. (3) Zoo. (4) Burns Garden. (5) Erskine Garden. (6) Rupchand Bilaram Garden. (7) Saddar Bazar Garden. (8) Lala Lajpatrai Garden. (9) Machi Miani Garden. (10) Nanakwad Garden. (11) Empress Market Gardens. (12) Frere Hall, has a public meeting room, a ballroom, the Karachi General Library and a garden. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Regal Theatre, Pready Street. (2) National Talkies, Bunder Road. (3) Picture House, Bunder Road. (4) Plaza Theatre, Bunder Road. (5) Star Cinema, Bunder Road. (6) Taj Mahal Theatre, Bunder Road. (7) Capitol Cinema, Elphinstone Street. (8) Moti Mahal Talkies, Ranchore Lines. (9) Imperial Talkies, Hospital Road. (10) Prabhat Talkies, Wadhmal Oodharam Road.

HYDERABAD: A railway junction on the North-Western Railway, was the former capital of Sind. It is situated on an island-hill on the river Indus. Railways, roads and telegraphs in Sind all centre in Hyderabad. The cantonment lies to the north-west of the city. There is a large garrison stationed here. Hyderabad has an ancient fort and tombs of the old Mirs of Sind. The main bazar runs from the Fort Gate to the new market. The population according to the census of 1941 is 1,27,521. The Municipal area is 20 square miles. There are oil factories, ginning factories, flour mills and a glass factory. There is a Dak Bungalow on Gidu Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, landaus, victorias, tongas and buses; lorries and bullock carts for carrying luggage are also available. **Hotels:**—(1) Hotel De Paris, Chodki Bazar. (2) Windsor Hotel, Station Road. **Clubs:**—(1) Daldas Club, opposite Collector's bungalow. (2) Bhaiband Club, in the Cantonment, Civil Lines. (3) European Gymkhana, Gidu Road. **Places of Interest:**—

(1) Mirs' and Kalhoras' Tombs, near the Central Jail. (2) Fort, facing Shahi Bazar. Gardens:— (1) Queen's Garden, near Station Road. (2) Das Garden, Gidu Road. (3) Shamdas Promenade, bank of river Fuleh. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Empire, Wadhmal Bulehand Road. (2) Elite, Navalrai Market. (3) Majestic, Cantonment. (4) Jagat, Station Road. (5) Prabhat, Sangat Wah Road. (6) Capitol Theatre, Daman Wali.

SUKKUR: The headquarters of the Sukkur District, lies on the right bank of the river Indus. It is a railway station on the North-Western Railway and is connected by a

There is a rest 1
The official qua
the west of New Sukkur is one of the largest irrigation dams of the world called the Lloyd's Barrage or Sukkur Barrage. It is one mile in length across the Indus river and 60 ft. wide. It was built at a cost of over 20 crores of rupees. It has three canals on the right bank and four canals on the left bank. It was constructed to irrigate the dry lands of Sind where rainfall is not more than 5 inches in a year. There are three biscuit and confectionery factories and an oil mill in the city. Rohri town,

farkhana for other communities. Both are situated in the heart of the town. Clubs:— (1) Sukkur Gymkhana. (2) Narsamal Gymkhana. (3) Lakhmal Club. Hotels:— (1) Royal Hotel. (2) Star Hotel. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Imperial Talkies. (2) Prabhat Talkies. (3) Minerva Talkies. Places of Interest:— (1) At Sukkur, on the Maonak Hill, the magnificent island temple of Shri Sadhbella is situated. The temple commands a good view and is worth visiting. A number of boats ply daily to and from the temple and charge the visitors half-anna per head. Thousands of pilgrims are attracted to this place during the year. (2) Masumsha Minarati, a historic monument. (3) Literacy Tower

Park (recently constructed). (4) Temple of Varanpuri, situated on the bank of the river Indus on the east of the town. (5) Bukhar Island. (6) Shrine of Zind Pir. (7) Biscuit factories.

MOHAN-JO-DERO: Lies 8 miles by car from Dokri railway station on the Kotri-Larkana branch of the N.-W. Rly. Recent excavations have revealed interesting sculptures and figurines, which are worth a visit. Excavations have shown signs of a very early civilization, even earlier than the Aryan period.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Madras Presidency, or the Presidency of Fort St. George, is the southernmost province of British India. It is the most senior of the three great presidencies and is under a Governor, assisted by a Cabinet. The Presidency comprises 25 districts and five native principalities. It was the earliest Indian territory acquired by the East India Company and at the time was an important trading centre and military stronghold. The Presidency has 1,700 miles of coast but no good harbour for large vessels at all seasons of the year, except an artificial harbour built at Madras. Within recent years, however, great new harbours have been built at Cochin and Vizagapatam. The climate varies considerably in different parts of the Presidency.

MADRAS: The third largest city in India, is the capital of the Presidency. It is the oldest presidency city and contains many buildings of great architectural beauty, places of historical interest and several hospitals and colleges. The climate is always warm but equable and healthy. The Buckingham Canal runs through the city from the south to the north. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway's principal terminus at Madras is the Central Station. This is situated in a central position within easy reach of Mount Road, with its shops and stores, and George Town and its business premises, the High Court, and Fort St. George. The mail trains from Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore terminate at this station. Egmore station is the terminus of the South Indian Railway, which runs southward to Tuticorin.

Fort St. George is close to the sea. To the north lies George Town, the commercial centre of the city, opposite the harbour. George Town is a densely populated block about a mile square and contains banks, the Customs House and the mercantile offices, many of the latter being handsome structures. Behind them is a very thickly populated tract. To the south of George Town

are the law courts, and the lighthouse, forming a fine collection of buildings.

The chief road of Madras, Mount Road, stretches from the Fort to St. Thomas' Mount, where there is a military cantonment. The road passes through the main residential quarters of Madras, with stately buildings on either side, and has heavy traffic throughout the day. Most of the principal shops are situated along this road. Government House is also on Mount Road, about a mile from the Fort. Mavbray's Road in Adyar is the most beautiful road in Madras. First Line Beach is also an important commercial thoroughfare which begins from Parry's Corner. Vepery is the quarter occupied by Anglo-Indians. Poonamalee Road skirts Vepery and leads to Egmore. The river Cooum, flowing past Chin-tadripetta, makes an "S" shaped curve as it runs into Madras. The island was formed by the bend of the Cooum river. It lies between Government House and the Fort and has a parade and recreation ground. There are three bridges joining the island. On North Beach Road there are two fine buildings; one is the General Post Office building and the other the Imperial Bank of India building. Other commercial buildings are also situated on the same road, including Beach station, the place where the two railways meet.

Triplicane is famous on account of the Parthasarathy shrine. Triplicane was the first place acquired by the English after Madras. Mylapore and San Thome are two very ancient but interesting places. Kapalishwara's temple is in Mylapore, and contains an ancient shrine. Madras is connected by three trunk roads with Bangalore, Bombay (via Hospet) and Cape Comorin. Choultry Plain constitutes the three suburbs: Royapet, Teynampet and Nangambakam. Madras harbour: It is an artificial harbour constructed at great cost. It can hold nine steamers, and vessels of the P. & O., B. I. and other lines call at this port. Passengers embark and land direct at the quays. The trains enter the harbour area and there is ample space for transit of goods. Public Con-

veyances:—The public conveyances in Madras are (1) horse carriages, (2) rickshaws, (3) motor cabs, (4) jukka or single or double bullock carriages, (5) trams. Madras Electric Tramways Ltd.: The routes covered by the above Tramways are as follows:—(1) Egmore to Royapuram, (2) Barbet's Bridge to Royapuram, (3) Boottan Hotel to Parry's Corner, (4) Mylapore to Royapuram, (5) Central Station to Purasawakkum, (6) Parry's corner to Purasawakkum, (7) Washermanpet to Ice House Road. Monthly season tickets are issued by the Company from any date in a month till the corresponding date in the following month. Transferable and non-transferable tickets are issued. Hotels: (1) Spencer's Hotel, Mount Road, (2) Connemara Hotel, Mount Road, (3) Hotel Boottan, Mount Road, (4) Modern Hindu Hotel, General Patters Road, (5) Modern Cafe (boarding and lodging), Thambu Chetty Street, (6) Ambie's Cafe, Broadway, (7) Woodlands (boarding and lodging), Royapettah, (8) Hotel Everest (boarding and lodging), Periamet. Clubs:—(1) Adyar Club, Adyar, (2) Madras Gymkhana Club, Island, (3) Madras Club, Mount Road, (4) Madras Race Club, Guindy, (5) Madras Boat Club, Adyar, (6) Madras Cricket Club, Chepauk, (7) Madras Cosmopolitan Club, Mount Road, (8) Ladies Recreation Club, Egmore, (9) St. Thomas Club, Mylapore, (10) Young Men's Christian Association, Esplanade, Madras. Branches, at Central, Royapettah and Vepery. The object of the Association is to promote the highest welfare of all young men both by direct, spiritual means and through social, intellectual and physical agencies. Activities include indoor and outdoor games, lectures, entertainments, etc. Hostel: The two top flats on the Esplanade are reserved for permanent boarders, one flat being for the exclusive use of students. Eight guest rooms for the convenience of travellers are provided. (11) The Theosophical Society, International Headquarters, Adyar. The Society has more than 30,000 members scattered in every part of the world and is a world-wide international organization. Places of interest on the estate are the

great Banyan Tree, a museum, Ranimmara library, etc., and are worth a visit. (12) Madras Flying Club, Menambakam. (13) Madras United Club, Esplanade. (14) Mount Golf, St. Thomas Mount. (15) Madras Rotary Club. (16) Royal Madras Yacht Club, Beach. (17) South Indian Athletic Association, Park Town.

Dak Bungalows:—(1) Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Choultry, General Hospital Road. (2) Abdul Hakim Mahomedan Choultry, General Hospital Road. (3)

Cannan Chetti's Choultry, Egmore. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Broadway Talkies, Broadway. (2) Paragon

Talkies, Walajah Road. (3) Wellington Talkies, General Patters Road. (4) Cinema Central, St. Xavier's St. (5)

Roxy Talkies, Purasawakkum. (6) Crown Talkies, Mint Street. (7) New Elphinstone Talkies, Mount Road. (8)

Gaiety Talkies, Mount Road. (9) Regal Talkies, Wall Tax. (10) Minerva Talkies, Davidson Street. (11)

Erington Talkies, Royapuram. (12) Select Talkies, George Town. (13) Star Talkies, Triplicane. (14) Sagar, Royapettah. (15) Saraswati Talkies, Perambur. (16) West

End, General Patters Road. Places of Interest:—(1) Fort St. George. The fort was founded in 1644 and originally consisted of a factory and other buildings. In the centre is the old sea-gate. The fort is close to the sea and its guns command the roadstead. It now contains European barracks, military headquarters, an arsenal, Government offices and St. Mary's Church, the oldest Protestant Church in India. Robert Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, was married in this church. This very interesting ancient relic of the British was built in 1680. Within it lie the remains of some of the men who helped in building the British Indian Empire. The other buildings of interest in the fort are the Accountant-General's office or Admiralty House, the Town Hall and the Exchange. (2) Lighthouse. To the south of George Town is the old lighthouse with a tower 160 ft. high. One gets a panoramic view of the city, harbour and other places from the lighthouse and visitors are allowed to go up the tower. (3) High Court.

This huge building with a number of domes crowned by a cupola is to the south of George Town. It is an example of Indo-Saracenic art and was opened in 1892. (4) Government House. It is situated on Mount Road and stands in an extensive park. It is occupied by the Governor during the cold weather of each year. Near Government House, forming a separate building, is the Banqueting Hall. Government House contains a most interesting collection of pictures of historical personages. Chepauk Park and other Government and public buildings are to the east. (5) Marina or South Beach is approached from the fort by Napier Bridge across the river Cooum. Marina is a broad road along the sea front. Good sea-bathing can be had at Elliot Beach, which can be reached from the end of Marina, through San Thomas and over Elphinstone Bridge across the river Adyar. This fashionable drive and promenade is the pride of Madras. The Marina Aquarium on the Marina, is the most interesting and popular resort in Madras. (6) Museum. It is situated on Pantheon Road. The museum is largely visited by the public and contains several objects of historical interest, including a collection of arms, armour, antiquities and coins of various Indian dynasties. (7) Victoria Technical Institute is to the west of the Museum. It is a graceful building, containing beautiful objects of Indian workmanship. It was opened in 1909 with the object of encouraging Indian arts and crafts. (8) The Zoo. It is situated in the People's Park grounds and contains species of various birds and beasts. The People's Park ground has an athletic ground, a band-stand and artificial lakes. (9) The Victoria Public Hall is alongside the market and was built in 1887. It is used for exhibitions, meetings, balls, etc. The Ripon Buildings occupied by the Corporation of Madras are to the west and have a high Clock Tower. (10) Observatory. The building was built in 1792. It is used as a meteorological station and in connection with the observatory at Kodaikanal, it daily transmits throughout India the standard time

at 4 P.M. A gun is also fired from the fort at this time to indicate the correct time to the residents. (11) Tyagaraja Temple. It is in Tiruvotriyur which is an important place of pilgrimage, about five miles to the north of Madras. There are a number of inscriptions on the wall of this famous Siva temple. Other places of interest in Madras:— (1) Kandaswami Temple, Rattan Bazar. (2) Puzhal Jain Temple. (3) Tomb of Shaik-ul-Aulaiya. (4) Triplicane Parthasarathy Temple, and the Triplicane Mosques. (5) Mylapore Tank and Kapaleswar Temple. (6) St. George's Cathedral. (7) St. Thomas' Mount or Faranghi Mahal. (8) St. Andrew's Church. (9) Little Mount. (10) Robinson Park. (11) Connemara Public Library, Egmore, one of the famous libraries in the East. (12) Race Course. (13) Choolai Mills. (14) Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. (15) Madras Pencil Factory. (16) Moor Market, Park Town.

TRIPS FROM MADRAS

CHINGLEPUT: The headquarters of the Chingleput District. Within the town are offices of the Sub-Collector, District Court, Sub-Court, Taluk Office, District Munsiff's Court, District Forest Office, etc. Chingleput is a junction on the main line of the South Indian Railway, 35 miles south of Madras. It is midway between Conjeevaram, Tirukalikundram and Mahabalipuram, being situated 22 miles to the south and 9 miles and 18 miles to the east respectively. There are four high schools in Chingleput, one for girls and three for boys, run by the Missions. The remains of an old fort of the Pallava Kings now contain a senior certified school and other Government offices. Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, maintained by Government, is 3 miles from the station. **Dak Bungalows:**—A first class traveller's bungalow maintained by the Municipality is 2 furlongs from the station. It provides accommodation for a charge. There is also a Municipal Hindu Choultri, next to the Municipal office. **Public Conveyances:**—Jutkas and buses. **Hotels:**—Besides the European and Indian re-

freshment rooms at the station there are 3 hotels in the town near the station, one of them Laxmi Vilas Hotel, Big Chetty Street. Places of Interest:—(1) Old fort of Pallava Kings in the town. (2) Temple of Anjaniya. (3) Pallava caves a mile away. (4) Radio station situated on a hill in the heart of the town near the Municipal water reservoir. Places of Entertainment:—A cinema situated to the south of the station.

CONJEEVARAM: This ancient and historic city is 57 miles from Madras and can be reached by bus and rail via Chingleput and Arkonam junctions. Conjeevaram may rightly be called a city of temples, as there are 18 Vishnu and 108 Siva temples, out of which the temples of Shri Kamakshi Varadaraja and Ekambaranadha are the biggest. The imposing towers of the two were built by Krishna Devraya II, the ruler of the Vijayanagar Kingdom. Conjeevaram is one of the seven sacred cities of India and an important place of pilgrimage. It was once a capital of the Pallava Kings. Conjeevaram is divided into four Municipal divisions and is a big silk weaving centre. Dak Bungalows:—The Municipal Rest House and P.W.D. Bungalow and a number of public choultries. Public Conveyances:—Bullock carts, jutkas and rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Mysore Cafe in Big Conjeevaram. (2) Arya Bhavan in little Conjeevaram. Both provide boarding and lodging facilities. Places of Interest:—(1) Pallava temples of Kailasandhar and Vaikuntaperumal are famous for their ancient architecture. (2) An ancient Jain temple, a mile away from the town. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Kannan Talkies. (2) Murugan Talkies.

MAHABALIPURAM: Known for its Seven Pagodas, is a remarkable place and should be visited by tourists, as it is also of great architectural interest. It can be reached from Madras by car by the Chingleput-Tirukkalikunram Road. It is 20 miles to the south-east of Chingleput railway junction and occupies a narrow strip of land between Buckingham Canal and the sea. The important monuments to be observed are (1) Struc-

tural buildings and temples, (2) Rathas or rock-cut shrines, (3) Rock caves on the hillsides. The Rathas are the most interesting and are situated to the south of the rock caves. Tirukkalikunram, a place of pilgrimage of the Saivas, is 10 miles to the west of Mahabalipuram. At this place there is a rock-cut temple, sacred tanks and two fine temples of the Pallava period, one on the hill and the other at the foot of the hill.

GINGEE FORT: This famous Vijayanagar fort is in the Carnatic and can be reached from the Tindivanam railway station on the South Indian Railway. Tindivanam is 76 miles from Madras and the Gingee Fort is 18 miles to the west of this station. The ruins of the fort extend for several miles and include three strongly fortified hills connected by walls. The hill on the west is called Rojagiri and has a great gun on the top. It is considered the most impregnable hill of the fort. Several ruins of fine buildings inside the fort are now being preserved by Government. There are several objects of interest in the fort and should not be omitted by travellers.

HEALTH RESORTS OF MADRAS PRESIDENCY

COONOR: Known as the Queen of the Nilgiris is the second largest town in the Nilgiri Hills. The town has a population of over 18,000 and is provided with a protected water supply, with Ralliah as its source. The town is also provided with natural drainage facilities and has electric supply. It has good tar macadamised roads and is reputed to be one of the cleanliest towns in South India. Coonoor is 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea and has a mild and genial climate which is neither very hot in summer nor very cold in winter. The maximum temperature of the town during summer does not exceed 80 degrees. Coonoor is an ideal health resort, providing a break from the hot sultry weather of the plains. It is an enjoyable place and the hills provide picturesque scenery. The chief industries of Coonoor are tea, coffee and potato plantations, and manufacture of eucalyptus oil. Coonoor is a railway station on the Nilgiri Railway

on the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund metre gauge line. It is connected by road with Ootacamund and Kotagiri, two other hill stations. Travellers from Madras change at Mettupalayam junction on the South Indian Railway. Dak Bungalows:—(1) P. W. D. bungalows near P.W.D. office. (2) Local Fund travellers' bungalows in Sim's Park. Public Conveyances:—(1) Nilgiri Mountain Railway. (2) Bus service, M.C.S. and N.M.T. and taxis. (3) Bus service in town. Hotels:—European:—(1) Hampton Hotel. (2) Hillgrove Hotel. (3) Grace Hill Hotel. (4) Hanson Lodge. (5) Clovelly House. (6) Davis Hotel. (7) Dunmore Hotel. Hindu:—(1) Mysore Lodge. (2) Woodlands Lodge. (3) Ramelandra Luneli Home. (4) Sitarama Vilas. Clubs:—(1) Coonoor Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Gymkhana Club. (4) Malayalee Samajam. (5) Y. M. C. A. (6) Y. W. C. A. Places of Interest:—(1) Ralliah Dam. (2) Pasteur Institute. (3) Lady Canning Seat. (4) Kateri Waterfalls. (5) Pithapuram Palace and Cochin Palaces. (6) Droog. Lamb's Rock. (7) Dolphin Nose. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Ganesh Talkies. (2) Bedford Talkies. (3) Star Hall, Wellington.

KOTAGIRI: Is the third largest and the oldest hill station in the Nilgiris. Ootacamund and Coonoor ranking first and second. Its climate is however claimed to be superior to those of both Ootacamund and Coonoor. It is 6,500 ft. above sea level and has a population of roughly 8,000 people. Kotagiri is 21 miles from Mettupalayam junction, 22 miles from Ootacamund and 14 miles from Coonoor. Between all these places there are good motor roads and regular bus services. There is a narrow, winding motor road 18 miles long from Ootacamund to Kotagiri over Doddabetta, the highest peak on the Nilgiris. Kotagiri lies to the north-east of Coonoor, off the railway, and is in consequence cheaper than the other places named. Again Kotagiri has no Municipality and taxes are considerably less. It has many shops and all the necessities of life are easily procurable. It boasts of electricity and has a nice club called the Kotagiri

Club. An Indian club called "The Recreation Club" has been recently started. There is a hotel called the Blue Mountain Hotel. There are numerous boarding houses, churches and a Government hospital in charge of a Civil Assistant Surgeon. There is also a golf course.

OOTACAMUND: The chief sanatorium in Southern India and the Queen of Hill Stations, is situated on the Nilgiri plateau, 7,500 ft. above the level of the sea. Whether for sport or for a quiet holiday, this hill station always attracts a large number of visitors from all parts of India, who find delight and health in the Nilgiri air. During the hot season it is the headquarters of the Madras Government. Many Maharajas and Zamindars have their summer residences at this hill station. The climate and scenery of the Nilgiris are acknowledged to be the finest in the tropics. Good roads exist throughout, providing amenities to the motorist. No other hill station offers natural sceneries in such abundance. The Municipal Council of Ootacamund has provided good water supply and drainage system, tar roads, electric supply, dhobi khana and a market for the convenience of the residents. There are also schools, an observatory, a dairy farm, a hospital and a beggar home. The Nilgiri Meter Gauge Railway runs from Mettupalayam to Ootacamund, via Coonoor and Wellington. Visitors from Madras travel by the South Indian Railway to Mettupalayam and change to the Nilgiri Railway. It can also be reached by car from Mysore, which is 100 miles by road. Big game shooting, fishing, etc., can be had but game is strictly preserved, so that those who are interested should apply to the Nilgiri Game Association for particulars. Races and polo tournaments are arranged during the season, which lasts from April to October every year. Golf, tennis, etc., can also be had at the clubs. **Public Conveyances:**—Available are taxis, buses, rickshaws and jutkas. For long distances, taxis are used in preference to other vehicles. **Hotels:**—(1) Savoy Hotel. (2) Hotel Cecil. (3) Modern Hindu Hotel. (4) Modern Lodge. (5) Willingdon House. (6) Rolston

Hotel. In addition to the hotels, there are a number of boarding houses run by European and Anglo-Indians. Clubs:—(1) Ootacamund Club. (2) Ootacamund Gymkhana Club. (3) Hunt Club. (4) Municipal Boat Club. (5) Race Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Government Botanical Gardens. (2) Government House. (3) Palaces of Indian Princes. (4) Doda-Betta, the highest peak. (5) Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. (6) Mukurti Dam. (7) Assembly Rooms. (8) Kalhatty Waterfalls. (9) Avalanche Fishing Lake. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Coronation Talkies. (2) Blue Mountain Theatre. (3) Regal Talkies. (4) Armoury Hall Cinema.

KODAIKANAL: This beautiful health resort lies amongst the Palni Hills and is about 50 miles west of Kodaikanal Road railway station. It can be reached from Madras by the South Indian Railway, via Trichinopoly junction. The journey from the station to Kodaikanal is over a good motor road, and taxis and buses meet all trains. It is situated over 7,000 ft. above sea level and has a wonderful climate. Permission for shooting and fishing must be obtained from the Palni Hills Game Association, which will give particulars to all interested in the matter. The visitor to Kodaikanal gets the advantage of delightful walks and drives in and around the place. The town is electrified. The following are the most popular places in Kodaikanal to interest the visitor:—(1) Pillar Rocks. (2) Silver Cascade. (3) Glen Falls. (4) Fairy Falls and bathing pool. (5) Pamber Falls. (6) Bear Shola Falls. (7) Dolphin Nose. (8) Perumal Mountain. (9) Prospect Point. (10) Vembadi Shola Peak. (11) Kodaikanal Observatory, standing on a hill 7,700 ft. above sea level. It was removed from Madras in 1889 and is situated amongst pinewoods on Observatory Road. There are several hotels and boarding establishments in Kodaikanal and good furnished bungalows can be rented for the season. Hotel:—Carlton Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Kodaikanal Club. (2) Golf Club. (3) Ladies Club. (4) Indian Club. (5) Kodaikanal Boat Club. The Club has two boat houses, namely,

Central Boat House and the other at Tappi's Corner. It has a fleet of 38 Thames rowing boats, 21 punts and 2 jolly boats and is much patronized by visitors. Fishing is permitted from all painted boats. Visitors are admitted as temporary members for a period not exceeding 30 days. The member is entitled to use the club boats for himself and his family.

YERCAUD: This hill station is in the Shevaroy Hill of the Salem District and can be reached from Madras, from Salem junction of the South Indian Railway. It is 21 miles from the station by the Ghat Road and buses run to and from Yercaud to this place. Yercaud is about 4,500 feet M.S.L. and the highest peak is 4,700 feet M.S.L. It is well-known for its picturesque scenery and for its coffee estates. It is an ideal place for a quiet holiday on account of its very agreeable climate throughout the year. Places of Interest:—(1) Honey Rock. (2) Bear's Hills. (3) Lady Seat. (4) Prospect Point. (5) Shevaroyan. (6) Pagoda Point. (7) Arthur Seat. (8) Kiliyur Waterfalls. (9) Bear's cave. (10) Bauxite mines in Shevaroyan Peak. Clubs:—Yercaud Club (European), Victoria Assembly Rooms and Library. Hotels — (1) Tipperary Hotel. (2) Hill-side Hotel, boarding and lodging. (3) Panchayat Board Chatram (Lodging only).

RAMANDRUG: A hill station in Sandhur State, is 18 miles from Hospet, a railway station on the Guntakal-Hubli section of the M. & S. M. Railway. Ramandrug can conveniently be reached by car from the station. It is situated 3,200 ft. above sea level and is exceedingly popular in summer. The hill station is well known for its mineral waters. Amongst its principal attractions are delightful drives and walks in all directions. There is a hotel with provision stores under Government management and the Durbar is making every effort to make this hill station more attractive every year.

MADANAPALLE: Is a popular health resort, eight miles from Madanapalle Road station on the Dhar-

Madanapalle-Katpadi section of the M. & S. M. Railway. Madanapalle is situated 2,500 ft. above sea level and is the sanatorium of the Ceded and Chittoor Districts. There is an Indian refreshment room at the station and a P.W.D. rest house is available. A motor bus service runs between the station and the town. The well-known "Arogyavaram" Tuberculosis Sanatorium is situated on the road to Madanapalle. The climate of Madanapalle is delightful. It is a summer resort which has been styled as the "Poor Man's Ooty". There is an Arts College in the town managed by the Theosophical Society. Dak Bungalows:—There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow and a District Board Rest House. Hotels:—(1) Mysore Lodge. (2) Chinramani Lodge. Places of Entertainment:—There are three cinemas in town.

WALT AIR: This health resort is used by a number of people of the Northern Circars as their summer headquarters. The temperature is markedly uniform, which makes it a desirable residence for invalids. Waltair is the headquarters of the Vizagapatam District. It is a railway junction on the Madras-Waltair section of the M & S. M. Railway and also a junction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is also accessible by sea from Vizagapatam. Carriages, raxis and jukkas are available and there are hotels overlooking the sea. The town is close to the station. Hotels:—(1) Sea View (Private) Hotel. (2) Beach Hotel. (3) Grand Hotel.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

VELLORE: The town is situated on the right bank of the Palar river and is the headquarters of the North Arcot District. Vellore is noted for "bidi" manufacture and is an important centre for grains. It is four miles from Katpadi railway junction of the M. & S. M. Railway and about 85 miles from Madras. From Katpadi a branch of the South Indian Railway runs past Vellore cantonment and town to Villupuram. Dak Bungalows:—(1) Municipal Dak Bungalow, Neeli Godown Street. (2)

Masilamani Mudaliar's Choultry, Cantonment Railway Station Road. (3) Y. M. C. A., Officers' Line for the use of the travellers. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, jutkas and bullock carts. **Hotels:**—(1) Ambi's Cafe, Barracks Maidan Road. (2) Mani's Cafe, Long Bazar. (3) Palace Cafe, Katpadi Road. (4) India Cafe, Long Bazar. (5) Marina Cafe, Officers' Line. **Clubs:**—(1) Vellore Club (for Europeans only), Arni Road. (2) Officers' Club, Officers' Line. (3) George Union Club, Officers' Line. (4) P.W.D. Club, Fort. (5) Collectorate Club, Fort. (6) Ladies Club, Officers' Line. (7) Cosmopolitan Club, Town Hall. (8) Y.M.C.A., Officers' Line. (9) Municipal Club, Municipal Line. **Places of Interest:**—Vellore has a strong well-built fort, with a temple in it which boasts of very fine old carvings in stone. The fort is said to have been built in 1274 A.D. and is a perfect specimen of South Indian military architecture of those days. It contains the tombs of Tippu Sultan's family. The temple in the fort, which contains no image, is a most interesting structure. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Roxy Talkies, Officers' Line. (2) Tajmahal Talkies, Officers' Line.

KUMBHAKONAM: One of the oldest cities in Southern India. It is situated on the river Cauveri. It is a great educational centre and is known as the "Cambridge of Southern India." It is in the Tanjore District and is about 200 miles from Madras. Kumbhakonam is a railway station on the Madras-Dhanuskodi-Colombo main line of the South Indian Railway. **Public Conveyances:**—Available are (1) taxis, (2) jutkas, (3) single and double bullock carts. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Thiruvidadamarudur Road. (2) Sourashtra Choultry, opposite the railway station. (3) Aramanai Choultry, Mahamakham Tank, West Street. **Important Coffee and Messing Houses:**—(1) Ganpati Vilas, Railway Road. (2) Lakshmi Vilas, Kumbhakonam, South Street. (3) Arya Bhavan Hotel, Big Street. (4) Ranga Vilas, Railway Road. (5) Gopala Vilas, Railway Road. (6) New Meenakshi Vilas, Nageswaran Tirumanjana Street. (7) Venkata Lodge, Pillayarcoil Street.

Places of Interest:—(1) Kumbeswaran Temple, Kumbeswaran East Street. (2) Sarangapany Temple, Sarangapany East Street. (3) Nageswaran Temple, Nageswaran East Street. (4) Sannadhy Temple, Sannadhy Street. (5) Government College. (6) Gandhi Park. (7) Municipal School of Arts and Crafts. (8) V.S.O. water works, in Hope Nagar. (9) Pothamani Tank. (10) Sankarachariya Swami Math. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Diamond Cinema, Nageswaran North Street. (2) Rajah Talkies, Pothamarai South Street. (3) Vijayalakshmi Talkies, Dr. Besant Road.

TANJORE: An ancient town in the delta of the Cauveri river. It is a junction on the main South Indian Railway route, about 218 miles south-west of Madras. Tanjore city is the capital of the district of that name. It has a dense population and ranks as the eighth town in the Presidency in population. Tanjore was the successive capital of the Chola, Nayak and Mahratta Kings. Its chief interest to the tourists lies in its palace and temples. It is famous for its beautiful brass manufactures, silk weaving and jewellery making. Musical instruments are also made here and Tanjore musicians occupy a premier position. The city is full of temples of great importance.

One containing the temple of Brihadeswara and the larger the palace, etc. There are retiring rooms at the railway station. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Single bullock bandies. (3) Jutkas. Dak Bungalows:—(1) Raja's Chattram, Station Road. (2) P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, Cadells Road. Hotels:—(1) Ananda Lodge near Railway Station. (2) Mangalambika Lodge, (boarding and lodging), opposite Clock Tower. Clubs:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club, Road No. 1. (2) Union Club, Railway Venar Road. (3) Kumara-Places of Interest:—(1) Brihadeswara Temple. (2) Jirat Khana Zenana,

etc. (3) Sivaganga Tank. (4) The Mammoth Bull Nandi, facing the Great Siva Temple. (5) Sivaganga Fort. (6) Sivaganga Gardens. (7) Saraswati Mahal Library. (8) Clock Tower. (9) Schwartz Church. (10) Abraham Pandithers Gardens. (11) Nadar's Gardens. (12) Arsenal. The temple of Tiruvalur in the neighbouring town is worth a visit. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Kama-shiambal Theatre, known as Tower Talkies, Clock Tower Road. (2) Krishna Leela Theatre, known as Meena Talkies, Kodimaram Moolai.

TRICHINOPOLY: A very ancient Dravidian town. It is situated on the river Cauveri, 252 miles south-west of Madras. It is the third largest city of the Presidency. Trichinopoly is the headquarters of the South Indian Railway and is a big railway junction. It was the capital of the Chola Kings and the Naik Kings subsequently. It is now a military station and an important educational and commercial centre. Trichinopoly cigars are well-known all over and are in great demand. The famous "Rock of Trichinopoly" rises 260 ft. above the town and on it stands the Rock Temple. This quarter is also called the Fort to distinguish it from the cantonment. The old fort here has been dismantled. Most of the places of interest are situated near the Fort. Trichinopoly is chiefly famous for its three great Hindu temples but it also possesses several other objects of interest. In the plain there are the two historic masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and the Fakir's Rock. There are retiring rooms at the South Indian Railway junction. Dak Bungalows:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (2) Municipal Choultry. Public Conveyances:—Trichinopoly-Srirangam Transport Company's T. V. S. and S. R. V. S. bus services. The rates are fixed. Club:—Trichinopoly Club, a social and sporting club, open to gentlemen of British nationality only. Hotels:—Robert's Hotel, Cantonment. (2) Modern Hindu Hotel, Cantonment and W. B. Road. (3) Mayavanan Lodge. Places of Interest:—Besides the places described above the following will also be found of interest to the visitor:—

(1) Great Temple of Sri Ranganam Town, which is three miles north of Trichinopoly. (2) Jambukeswara Temple, a mile from the Great Temple. (3) Uraiyur, near Trichinopoly. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Wellington Talkies, Big Bazar. (2) Roxy Talkies, Big Bazar. (3) Regal Talkies, Palakarai. (4) Gaiety Talkies, West Boulevard Road. (5) Murugan Talkies, East Boulevard Road. (6) Raja Talkies, Madura Road. (7) Ramkrishna Talkies, Madura Road. (8) Plaza, Cantonment.

MADURA: The second largest city of the Presidency, is situated on the south bank of the river Vaigai. It is the headquarters of Madura and Ramnad Districts. Madura is a very ancient city and was the capital of the Pandya Kings. It lies on the main line of the South Indian Railway, about 345 miles from Madras. The river is crossed by a bridge. There are cotton mills in the city and the chief industry is silk weaving. Madura is a centre of religious, industrial and educational activities. The city is full of temples, the most famous of which is Shree Meenakshi Temple, situated in the centre of the city. It contains a stone hall of 1000 pillars, a tank and musical pillars. These and the New Mantapam opposite the temple are excellent specimens of architecture. Rest Houses:—(1) Municipal Travellers, Bungalow, near station. (2) Mangamal Choultry, opposite station. (3) Municipal Kunnathur and Sambian Chatram, near Meenakshi Temple. Public Conveyances:—Jutkas, taxis and city bus service. Hotels:—(1) Udipi Hotel, West Tower Street. (2) Mani's Cafe, Town Hall Road. Clubs:—(1) The English Club. (2) The Cosmopolitan Club. (3) The Union Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Mariamman Teppakulam, a big tank situated 3 miles from the railway station. (2) Tirumalai Naick's Palace, with its gigantic pillars and courtyard. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Devi Talkies. (2) Regal Talkies. (3) Gopalkrishna Talkies. (4) Chintamani Talkies. (5) Dinamani Talkies. (6) Central Cinema. (7) New Cinema. (8) City Cinema. (9) Imperial Cinema.

RAMESWARAM: This sacred island in the Bay

of Bengal is a favourite place of pilgrimage for Hindus of all sects. The island lies south-east of the Indian Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Pamban Channel. Rameswaram is connected by the Madras-Dhanuskodi section of the South Indian Railway. At Pamban junction a short branch line runs to Rameswaram. In addition to the sea water there are holy water tanks or wells, within the town, where pilgrims bathe to wash off their sins. Rameswaram is a small panchayat town with a population of 5,771 as per 1941 census. It has its own protected water supply and electric lighting. The whole island being sandy there is no agriculture or industry. It is conventionally held that each particle of sand on the island represents the Lord Sivalinga and it is prohibitory within the island to plough for agricultural purpose, to extract oil and to make any pottery. Fishing is the main industry. Rest Houses :—(1) Two rest houses of the Rameswaram Devasthanam. (2) Mohabir Dharamshala of the Ramnad District Board. (3) Bansilal Abirchand Rai Bahadur Dharamshala. (4) Bhagavandas Bagala Dharamshala and a number of choultries for travellers. Public Conveyances :—Jutkas and bullock carts. Places of Interest :—Near the Rameswaram railway station are two strange tombs lying side by side, known as the tombs of Cain and Abel. At Dhanuskodi, where the waters of the Bay of Bengal meet those of the Arabian Sea, is a sacred bathing-ghat. Here lakhs of pilgrims come to bathe and wash off their sins. There is a curious stone structure, near the beach at Dhanuskodi, known as Noah's Ark. The temples of Rameswaram are all huge and fine specimens of art. The temple of Ramanathaswamy, which stands in the northern part of the island, is said to be the richest in India. Tradition has it that this sacred shrine was founded by Rama himself when he crossed to Ceylon in search of his kidnapped wife Sita. The Ramanathaswamy temple is illustrative of Dravidian architecture, with its majestic towers, carved bulls and vast colonnades, but, of all, the corridors are the most striking.

TUTICORIN: The southern terminus of the South Indian Railway and a seaport. Big steamers calling at this port anchor six miles outside, as the harbour is shallow, and passengers and goods are conveyed to and from in steam launches and large boats. From here steamers leave for Colombo to connect with the great ocean liners to Europe and the other continents. Tuticorin is an industrial town and has a large cotton spinning mill and several cotton ginning and pressing factories, senna and fibre factories and salt works. It is also a port of great importance second only to Madras, in the Presidency. It handles the bulk of the sea-borne trade of South India with Ceylon, Burma, the continent, Australia and America. There are several steamer agencies, banks, large commercial houses and two Chambers of Commerce, one Indian and one foreign. Tuticorin is connected by good roads with Madura on the north, Tinnevely, Palamcottah, Nagercoil and Trivandrum on the west and Sri Vaikuntam and Trichundur on the south. The town of Tuticorin is situated on the shores of the Gulf of Mannar and comprises a total area of nearly 3.09 square miles. The population of the town, according to the census of 1941, is 75,753. **Dak Bungalows:**—Government Travellers, Bungalow and Municipal Rest House (Chatram) in Sivan Koil Street. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis and juktas. **Hotels:**—(1) Medai Hotel, opposite railway station. (2) Sri Dhara Vilas, in East Car Street (3) Railway Retiring Rooms. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Old Dutch cemetery in Kerakope Street. (2) Portuguese church in Penakoil Street. (3) English church on Beach Road. This church was built in 1750 by the Dutch. (4) Hare Island, about 4 miles off the coast. The sea between this island and the town is shallow and calm and affords opportunities for sea-bathing and boating.

COIMBATORE: A large town at the foot of the Western Ghats. Population of about 1,75,000. Coimbatore is situated on the Madras-Mettupalayam section of the South Indian Railway, where trains from Madras to Mangalore, Madras to Mettupalayam and

Mettupalayam to Mangalore arrive and depart. The climate of Coimbatore is healthful and the place is therefore a favourite station. It is a commercial town and has several spinning and weaving mills and is rightly called "The Manchester of South India". There are also coffee-curing works to handle the coffee that grows on the Nilgiri Hills. Besides these there are several other workshops and industrial institutes where various types of wooden and iron articles are made. There is a cement factory at Maddukarai, about 7 miles from Coimbatore, which produces one of the best cement available in India. The well-known temple of "Mela Chidambaram" at Perur, 3 miles to the west of Coimbatore, attracts many devotees from several towns of the Presidency, on important festival days.

Dak Bungalows:—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Collector's Office Road. (2) Government Circuit House, Red Fields.

Public Conveyances:—Taxis and jutkas. **Hotels:**—(1) Hotel Davey, opposite railway junction. (2) Royal Hindu Restaurant, boarding and lodging, opposite railway junction. (3) Venkatesa Lodge. (4) C. S. Grand Coffee Hotel, boarding and lodging, Bog Bazar Street. (5) Jaya Cafe, boarding and lodging, Bog Bazar Street. (6) Hotel Majestic, Government College Road. (7) Ranjitha Vilas, boarding and lodging. (8) Seetharama Vilas, Rangai Garden Street. Besides these there are several restaurants in the town providing light refreshments.

Clubs:—(1) English Club, West Club Road. (2) Kerala Club, near Coronation Park. (3) Coimbatore Club, a private club for Europeans only. It has residential quarters for members. (4) Cosmopolitan Club, Race Course. (5) Indian Officers' Club, Coronation Park. (6) Ladies Club, Coronation Park. (7) St. Thomas Club, Collector's Office compound. There are reading and library rooms and six residential rooms attached to this club.

Places of Interest:—(1) Goshen Park. (2) Coronation Park. (3) Perur Temple, three miles from the city. (4) Nilgiri Cement Works, Maddukarai, about eight miles from Coimbatore city. (5) Agricultural College. (6) Forest College. (7)

Museum, Forest College. (8) Spinning and Weaving Mills. (9) Central Jail. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Variety Hall Talkies, Edayar Street. (2) Edison's Theatre, Edayar Street. (3) Palace Theatre, Nawab Hakim Road. (4) Rajah Talkies, Nawab Hakim Road. (5) Radha Theatre (Diamond Talkies), Avanashi Road. (6) Carnatic Talkies (New Theatre), Big Bazar Street. (7) Vincent Light House, Dewan Bahadur Road. (8) Theatre Royal, Big Bazar Street. (9) New Cinema Theatre, Palmgrove Road.

CALICUT: A seaport town on the Malabar coast, with no harbour of its own, and steamers that call at this port anchor two miles from the shore. It is a commercial town and has a large trade in coffee, tea, pepper, dried wood, soap, ice and the largest timber in the world. It is also a fishing centre and is famous for smoked, iced and salted fish. Coffee-curing is carried on at Karaparamba, a place one mile from the centre of the town. The climate is damp and hot. Calicut is connected by the Ghat Road to Ootacamund and also to Mysore city. It is a railway station on the Madras-Mangalore section of the South Indian Railway. There is a detachment of Indian troops stationed here. The Mopla quarters are to the south while the European quarters face the sea. **Dak Bungalows:**— (1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Traveller's Bungalow Road. (2) Municipal 2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Sweet Meat Bazar Road. (3) Prince of Wales Chatram, Sweet Meat Bazar Road. **Public Conveyances:**— (1) Jutkas. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Governess Cart. (4) Motor cars. (5) Buses. **Hotels:**— (1) Beach Hotel, Beach Road. (2) Arya Bhavan, Sweet Meat Bazar. (3) Victoria Hotel, near the railway station, 1st Gate. (4) Modern Hindu Hotel, Sweet Meat Bazar. (5) Coronation Hotel, near railway station. (6) Ram Vilas Hotel, Kalri Road. (7) South Indian Lodge. **Clubs:**— (1) Malabar European Club, Beach Road. (2) Calicut Club. (3) The Calicut Cosmopolitan Club, open to persons of

over 20 years of age. The club affords to its members conveniences of a first class club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Ansari Park and its surroundings. (2) Silver Hill Bungalow and its surroundings. (3) Tagore Memorial Park. (4) Municipal Public Library and Reading Room. (5) Malabar District Museum. (6) Beach. (7) The suburbs are interesting in point of natural beauty. (8) Special Sub Jail. (9) Mental Hospital. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Radha Picture Palace. (2) Crown Talkies. (3) Coronation Talkies.

MANGALORE: The headquarters of the South Kanara District, and the terminus on the western coast of the South Indian Railway. It is also a seaport and an important commercial and educational town. Steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and of other steamship companies call at this port and land passengers alongside the jetty about an hour after the steamers anchor. Mangalore is the biggest centre for the manufacture of tiles and these are in great demand everywhere. There are over 90 tile factories, all lined up on the bank of the river. It is also a centre of the coffee-curing and cashewnut roasting industry. South Kanara was a famous centre during the supremacy of the Vijayanagar kingdom. Some of the Jain Temples at Moodabidri, Venoor and Karkala are masterpieces of ancient architecture. They are built with granite stones and contain stupendous walls with various frescoes. The 50 feet solid cut image of Shri Gamteshwara is indeed a marvel to observe. There is a bus service connecting Mangalore with Moodabidri, Karkala and Venoor. Ootacamund, Cochin and Trichinopoly are accessible by rail from Mangalore. Mangalore is known by the Catholics as the Rome of the East, on account of its being an important centre of the Diocese, which controls hundreds of churches, schools, seminaries and other institutions. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. (2) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (3) Railway Travellers' Bungalow. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis and jutkas. **Hotels:**—(1) Minerva Hotel. (2) Bombay Lucky Rest-

aurant (boarding and lodging). (3) Madras Hotel. (4) Krishna Bhavan (boarding and lodging). Clubs:—(1) Mangalore Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Canara Club. (4) Ladies Club. (5) Catholic Club. (6) Railway Pension Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Sulthan Battery. (2) Coronation Garden. (3) Municipal Garden. (4) Kadri Hills with caves.

BELLARY: A railway junction on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the M. & S. M. Railway, which connects with Madras. It is the headquarters of the District and is 1,400 ft. above sea level. Bellary is noted for its dry and healthful climate. There are cotton presses and mills in the town. Bellary is noted for the manufacture of "kamblies". The town is situated at the foot of a strong ancient fort on a rock, and most of the public offices are located in the fort. A metre gauge railway line runs from Bellary junction to Rayadrug about 30 miles away, where there is a hill fortress containing Jain antiquities. One can proceed from here by road to Ramandrug Hill Station in Sandur State. Dak Bungalows:—The city Municipality maintains a Travellers' Bungalow with 2 sets of rooms, provided with electric lights and fans. Two motor garages are also available. Public Conveyances:—Jutkas, buses and taxis. Hotels:—(1) Meenakshi Bhavan, Brahmin Street. (2) Amba Bhavan, Bangalore Road. (3) Vasuvamba Bhavan, Bangalore Road. (4) Muhammadia Hotel, Bangalore Road. (5) Meenakshi Garden Hotel, Bangalore Road. Clubs:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club. (2) English Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Goshen Park. (2) Lala Garden. Radio sets are installed in the park and the garden. Places of Entertainment:—There are four cinemas in Bellary.

HUMPI:—(Ruins of Vijayanagar.) Hospet railway junction, on the Guntakal-Hubli section of the M. & S. Railway, is situated on the Tungabbadra river. Metre gauge line to Kottur and to Sambar. Ruins of Humpi, the ancient capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, are situated eight miles

from the station. The M. & S. M. Railway provide convenient train service for travellers to Hospet. There are refreshment and waiting rooms at the station, and a well-furnished travellers' bungalow for the use of both Indian and European visitors is situated within half-a-mile of the ruins. Visitors should make their own arrangements for provisions. These ancient ruins of Hampi are of great interest and hundreds of travellers visit this city of historical and archaeological interest. Under the Vijayanagar Kings this city was extended and, with its fine temples and palaces, attained a reputation for beauty and splendour. Among the ruins are Vittala Temple, the Palace and other structures which speak of the skill of ancient craftsmen. The visitor can wander for hours amidst this city of ruins, which covers a great area.

GOOTY: Famous for its fortifications, the principal among them being Gooty Rock, an impregnable fortress standing above the town. Gooty is a railway station on the Madras-Raichur section of the M. & S. M. Railway. The town is two miles from the railway station. The 1941 census gave the population of Gooty as 12,333. The town comprises Gooty proper, railway colony and hamlet villages of Chatnapali and Livasingapali. **Dak Bungalows:**— (1) P. W. D. Travellers' Bungalow; (2) Municipal Choultry. **Public Conveyances:**— Jutkas and buses. **Places of Interest:**— (1) Gooty Rock, an impregnable fortress, completed in 1530 at the time of Krishna Raya which has sustained many sieges. Its height above the plain is 989 feet. On the summit of the hill are wells and water reservoirs and buildings where prisoners were confined. Morari Rao's Seat, a small building, is situated on a bastion. At the foot of the rock is the fort. (2) Sri Mahadevi Park. (3) Ancient temples of Rathama Ashramam and Sai Bata Mandir. **Places of Entertainment:**— There is one cinema situated near the bus stand.

CHENDRAGIRI: A railway station on the Katpadi-Gudur section of the M. & S. M. Railway. About two miles from the station and easily accessible by carts is the Raja Mahal, now used as a rest house, built by the Telugu

Kings of Chendragiri. It is entirely of granite, no wood having been employed in the construction. Adjoining it is a smaller building, the Ram Mahal. There is an old fort on the summit of the hill above the two Mahals.

BEZWADA: An important railway junction of the M. & S. M. Railway and terminus of the Nizam State Railways from Warāngal. There is a second railway station on the eastern side of the town known as Satyanarayanapuram railway station. There are many ancient monuments in and near Bezwada. A three-storeyed rock-cut temple near Vundavalli, two miles south-west of Bezwada, is a noteworthy specimen of ancient art. There are two temples on Indra-Kiladri Hill, where Arjuna, the great Mahabharata hero, it is said, performed penance for the Pasupathee. These temples are called the Viziaswaralayam and Srikanaka Durga temples. In one of the temples a Telugu inscription, dating back to the 8th century A.D., was discovered. About 10 miles from Bezwada there is a formidable hill fort called Kondapalli Fort, the possession of which was much coveted in olden times. It was considered a key fort to Andhra Desa. The area of Bezwada is 9.25 sq. miles and has a population 1,25,000. The chief exports of Bezwada are hides and skins, refined oil, gingilee oil and cake, castor oil cake, groundnut oil cake, distempers, colours and varnish. It is also one of the largest business centres of cloth, sugar, rice and fruit-canning. A beautiful subway connects the old and new towns. All the main roads in the town are tarred and cemented. Places of Interest:—(1) Amaravati, renowned for its sculpture, lies on the right bank of the Kistna river, 18 miles south-west of Bezwada. (2) The railway bridge on the Kistna river. (3) Steel rolling mills are worth a visit. (4) A Government Thermal Station. (5) Museum in the eastern part of the town, opposite the Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (6) Gandhi Park in the western part of the town. (7) Dowley Park in the central part of the town. (8) Ansari Park on the eastern side. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow, Masulipatam

Road. (2) P. W. D. Travellers' Bungalow, Masulipatam Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Jutkas drawn by horses and rickshaws. There is no regular taxi service but cars for pleasure trips, etc., can be hired. **Hotels:**—(1) Welcome Hotel, Gandhinagar. (2) Morris Hotel, Poor-nandampet. (3) Modern Hindu Hotel, Gandhi Park Road. (4) Brundavan, Hanumanpet. (5) Kekini Mahal, Gandhinagar. (6) Nehru Cafe, Besant Road. (7) Rajah Hotel, Gandhinagar. (8) Bhanu Restaurant, Gandhinagar. **Clubs:**—(1) Bezwada Club. (2) Andhra Gymkhana Club. (3) Railway Anglo-Indian Institute Club. (4) The Railway Indian Institute Club. (5) Masonic Lodge Club. (6) C. R. Das Memorial Club. (7) Viziavada Literary and Social Recreation Club. (8) South Indian Association Club. (9) Officers' Club. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Sri Durga Talkies, Gandhinagar. (2) Maruti Cinema, Old Town. (3) Saraswati Picture Palace, Old Town. (4) Leela Mahal, Governorpet. (5) Laxmi Talkies, Governorpet.

RAJAMUNDRY: Situated above the delta of the Godaveri river on the east coast of the Deccan Peninsula, about 40 miles from the sea and 360 miles north of Madras. The railway crosses the river over a bridge nearly two miles long. Rajamundry railway station is on the Madras-Waltair section of the M. & S. M. Railway connecting Madras and Calcutta. Rajamundry is the biggest of the two railway stations, the other is the Godaveri station, situated in the heart of the town. The works of the Godaveri Delta irrigation system are a few miles from the city down the river. The town is very ancient and Hindus are constantly visiting the place to bathe in the sacred river Godaveri. A Pushkaram is held here once in 12 years, when thousands of people from distant parts visit the place. Rajamundry is situated in the centre of the Andhra country and is one of the largest towns in these parts. It is well worth a visit. **Dak Bungalow:**—The Municipal Travellers' Bungalow near the Godaveri railway station. There are also four choultries which provide accommodation for travellers. **Public Convey-**

ances:—(1) Taxis. Only a few are available. (2) Buses; start from the Innispeta and Aryapuram bus stands and proceed to Samalket, Draksharam, Kotipalli, Yanam, Yeleswaram and Gokavaram towns. (3) Jutkas. (4) Rickshaws. (5) Single bullock carts. (6) Boat and steam launches, which ply up and down the river to Polavaram, Bhadrachalam and Bobbar-tanks, etc. Hotels:—(1) Modern Hindu Hotel, or Varadaro's Hotel, Main Bazar Road. (2) Welcome Hotel, near the Godaveri railway station. Clubs:—(1) Cosmopolitan Club. (2) Railway Institute, near the Rajamundry railway station. (3) Masonic Lodge. (4) Theosophical Lodge, Olcott's Garden. (5) Hindu Samaj, Innispeta. (6) Congress Bhavan, near the Central Vegetable Market. Places of Interest:—(1) Vireswalingam Garden. (2) The Museum, near the Godaveri railway station. It is maintained by the Municipality and has an extensive garden. (3) Sarangadhat's (4) Central (5) Hills, a large (6) Museum. (7) (8) Works. (9) of Entertain- (10) the Govern- (11) ema Hall, near (12) uring Cinema, (13) pandal near Municipal Office. (4) Jaya Talkies. (5) Minerva Talkies. (6) Sri Rama Talkies.

COCANADA: The town is 8 miles and the port 10 miles from Samalkot junction on the Madras-Waltair section of the M. & S. M. Railway. A standard gauge line runs from the junction to these two places. Cocanada port is one of the chief seaports on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras and is situated near the mouth of the Godaveri river. The jetties, wharves and business houses are on the banks of a canal. The town and the port are connected by navigable canals of the river. Cocanada is the headquarters of the Godaveri District. The town is provided with electricity and a protected water supply. The chief articles of trade are fibre, groundnut, oil and

oil cake, salt, cotton and leather. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Municipal Travellers' Bungalow. (2) Prince of Wales' Choultry. **Public Conveyances:**—Jutkas, single bullock carts, rickshaws and taxis are available and their rates are fixed. **Hotels:**—(1) Empire Hotel. (2) Neo Ramakrishna Lunch Home (boarding and lodging), Main Road. (3) Dwarka Lunch Home. (4) Cafe Parina. (5) Hotel Taj. (6) Snowdon. (7) Jerusalem Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Cosmopolitan Club. (2) English Club. (3) Literary Association. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Pittapur Rajah's Orphanage. (2) Brahmo Mandir. (3) Municipal Library. (4) Gandhinagar Park. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Crown Talkies. (2) Minerva Talkies. (3) Cinema Majestic. (4) Elphin Talkies.

VIZAGAPATAM:—The headquarters of the Vizagapatam District and a first class sanatorium. It is a seaport which lies in a bay formed by a headland known as the Dolphin's Nose. It is connected by a standard gauge line of the B.-N. Railway with Waltair junction, the suburb of the town. Vizagapatam harbour has been recently built and is growing in popularity as a seaport. **Dak Bungalows:**—Travellers' Bungalow and Turner Choultry, maintained by the Municipality. Besides these there are two other buildings, namely, Phiroj Mansions and Beach Mansions, where lodgings are available. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, jutkas, rickshaws and bullock bandies. **Hotels:**—(European) (1) Beach Hotel. (2) Sea View Hotel, Waltair Uplands, Waltair. (3) City Restaurant (boarding and lodging), Godaveri Street. (4) Komala Vilas, Main Road. **Clubs:**—(1) Century Club, Maharani-peta. (2) European Club, Waltair. (3) Vizagapatam Club, near the beach. **Place of Interest:**—Valley Gardens. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Poorna Theatre, Main Road. (2) Select Talkies, opposite Vizagapatam railway station. (3) Lighthouse Cinema, near the East Coast Battalion headquarters.

COCHIN STATE

Cochin State is situated on the south-west coast of

India. To its west lies the Arabian Sea and to the east are the Sabyadri Hills. Travancore State is to the south while British Malabar is to the north. The coastal plain is watered by numerous mountain streams and forms a highly cultivated area. The hills are covered with forests of teak and timber trees and the Nelliampathis Hills have many coffee and cardamom plantations. The principal products of the plains are cocoanuts, rice and cereals. A long line of lagoons or backwaters, united by canals, connect Cochin with Travancore and Malabar. These lagoons, communicating with the sea, also aid transport in Cochin. Cochin possesses a safe and sheltered harbour and is connected with the interior by rail, roads and canals. A broad gauge line of the Cochin State Railway connects Cochin harbour (Wellington Island) via Ernaecolam, and Trichur, with Shoranpur junction of the South Indian Railway. Cochin State is ruled by H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin. It has many beauty spots and places of historical interest and is worth a visit. Trichur is an important town in the State. The town of Cochin is divided into two sections, British Cochin and Mattancheri.

BRITISH COCHIN: It forms the oldest European settlement in India. **Dak Bungalow:**—A travellers' bungalow is situated on River Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Rickshaws, with rubber tyres and cushion seats are the only conveyances available in British Cochin. A few taxis from the adjoining Municipality of Mattancheri are also available. **Hotels:**—(1) Harbour Hotel, Tower Road. (2) X. L. Hotel, Rose Street. **Clubs:**—(1) The Cochin Club. It also provides boarding and lodging and is intended exclusively for Europeans. (2) United Club, Riehdale Road. (3) Cochin Sports Club, Princess Street. (4) Cosmopolitan Club. (5) The Nilgiri, Malabar Battalion Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Santa Cruz Cathedral. (2) Dutch Cemetery. (3) St. Francis Church. (4) Municipal Free Reading Room and Library, River Road.

MATTANCHERI: It is also known as Native

Cochin and is the commercial capital of Cochin State. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses, run by the West Coast Motor Syndicate Service between Mattancheri and Edacochin (boundary of Cochin and Travancore), and by the Pioneer Motor Service and P.S.N. Motor Service run between Mattancheri and Ernacolam via Cochin harbour area. (4) Ferry boat services run by the Ferry and Transport Services Ltd., between Mattancheri and Ernacolam and the railway ferry service between Mattancheri and the Cochin harbour terminus. There are numerous steam and motor launches running from Mattancheri and Alleppey in the south and Mattancheri and Cranganore in the north. **Dak Bungalow:**—Travellers' Bungalow. **Hotels:**—(1) Bombay Hotel. (2) Durbar Hotel. (3) Taj Mahal Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Coronation Club. (2) Youth Club. (3) The Boy Scout's Association. (4) Ladies' Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Cochin Palace, built by the Dutch. (2) The White Jews' Synagogue, built in 1568 and rebuilt in 1664. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Select Talkies. (2) Prabhat Talkies.

ERNACOLAM: The capital of Native Cochin, is situated in the backwaters of British Cochin, two miles east of Mattancheri. The chief industries are oil crushing, soap making and fishing. Broad gauge line of the Cochin State Railway connects Ernacolam with Wellington Island and with Shoranpur junction of the South Indian Railway. It has many public buildings facing the backwaters, beautiful parks, hospitals, schools and colleges. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Guest House. (2) Indian Guest House. (3) Travellers' Bungalow. (4) Municipal Sathram. **Public Conveyances:**—Rickshaws and taxis. **Hotels:**—(1) Hotel Terminus, Hospital Road. (2) Hotel National, Cannon Shed Road. (3) Kent Hotel, Banerji Road. (4) Hotel Atlantis, Thevara Road. **Clubs:**—(1) Ramavarma Club, Club Road. (2) Lotus Club, Warriam Road. (3) Archdiocesan Club, Broadway. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Cochin Harbour. (2) Ernacolam Temple. (3) Palaces. **Places of Entertainment:**—Menaka Talkies.

WELLINGTON ISLAND: The main area of the port of Cochin, is in course of development and at present populated only by the port and railway staff. It is one of the finest natural harbours in India. The State Railway has been extended to the Island over a bridge which connects it with Cochin. Hotel:—Malabar Hotel. Places of Entertainment:—There is one cinema only.

TRICHUR: An important town in the State, is a railway station on the State Railway. It is a busy trade centre and has many attractive buildings, palaces, temples, a travellers' bungalow, theatres, public library and the biggest market in the State, the Havelock Market. Among the places of interest in the town are the Museum and the Zoo.

COORG

Coorg is situated to the west of Mysore, on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. This little province of British India has many peaks over 5,000 ft. high. The river Cauveri has its source in Coorg. There are rice fields in the villages and coffee gardens on the hills. Coorg is governed by a Commissioner, who had his residence in Merkara and who is under the Chief Commissioner in Mysore.

MERKARA: The capital of Coorg is 75 miles from Mysore and is connected by a road with that town. Merkara is situated on the summit of the Western Ghats and commands beautiful scenery. October to June is the best time to visit this town. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses, which connect Merkara with Mysore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mangalore and Hassan. Dak Bungalow:—The Travellers' Bungalow, Merkara. Hotels:—No decent hotels, except a few petty ones run by Hindus and Mahomedans. Clubs:—(1) North Coorg Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Fort Club. Places of Interest:—(1) The Fort. (2) The Palace. (3) Raja's Gad-dige. (4) Omkareshwara Temple. (5) Stewart's Hill. (6) Raja's Seat. Places of Entertainment:—Cauveri Mabal Cinema.

TRAVANCORE STATE

Travancore, the southernmost division of Kerala, occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India. The State has an area of 7,624.84 square miles and ranks next after Hyderabad and Mysore amongst the Indian States in point of population. Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of India. It is separated from the rest of the Madras Presidency by the towering mass of the Western Ghats. Her shores are washed by the Arabian Sea. It is interlaced with innumerable lagoons or backwaters, rivers and canals of rare charm and beauty. The succession of lagoons, connected by navigable canals, extend along the coast almost throughout its length, forming a most important means of communication. This system of communication extends from Tirur, in British Malabar, to about 20 miles south of Trivandrum. One line of railway about a hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and thence runs along the coast from north to south. The belt of the country, to an average width of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with dense plantations of cocoanut palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. Numerous rivers rise in the Ghats and flow by tortuous courses through high banks and rocky beds into the backwaters and the sea. Most of these are navigable for some distance inland. Travancore is essentially an agricultural country. The chief food-grain of the country is rice; millet, pulses, oil seeds, tea, coffee, rubber, condiments and spices are also produced. It is par excellence the land of holy shrines and the visitor will find temples, palaces, colleges and parks against a background of palms and mountains. Travancore can be reached by air, sea or rail. Tata's air service connects Trivandrum with Bombay and Madras. A metre gauge line of the South Indian Railway runs from Trivandrum Central to Virudhunagar junction, via Quillon, and proceeds to Madras via Madura. Passengers

travelling by the steamer embark at one of the three ports of the State—Trivandrum, Quillon or Alleppey—or proceed by car or launch to Travancore, embarking at Cochin. There are well-equipped travellers' bungalows all over the State. Red-letter days for the State subjects are the birthday celebrations of H. H. the Maharaja which is marked by scenes of pomp and splendour, and the Arat festival in Trivandrum, celebrated at more or less the same time, which concludes with a magnificent procession.

At Neyyattinka, on the road from Trivandrum to Cape Comorin, there is the jack tree known as the "Ammachi Plavu" and further down the road is the Udayagiri Fort. About two miles from the fort is Padmanabhapuram, the ancient capital of Travancore, where there is the centuries old palace of the former Maharajas of Travancore, containing rare mural paintings.

The Royal Game Sanctuary, Edapalayam, situated on Periyar Lake, is worth a visit. A motor launch is provided by Government to conduct the visitors round and special arrangement for their accommodation is made.

Travancore State is no longer isolated from other parts of India. Its beautiful natural scenery, its historic interest and its modern developments, draw increasing numbers of visitors. Public Conveyances:—Cars and horse-drawn vehicles.

TRIVANDRUM: The capital of the State forms the southern terminus of the Travancore branch of the South Indian Railway. The aerodrome at Sankhunukham brings Trivandrum within easy reach of the important towns of India. It is located close to the seashore about 3 miles from the town and is provided with adequate hangar accommodation. The seaport is at Valiaturai, about one mile from the town. A pier has been erected for the landing and shipment of cargo. Ivory works of art and laced cloth, for the production of which Travancore workmen have been famous, are available for sale in large quantities. The beach with its magnificent white sands

makes a delightful evening resort. There are facilities for safe bathing in the sea. The fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The Kawdiyar Palace, the military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings, are picturesquely situated on small eminences. The town has an efficient electric supply from the Wellington water works. Avenue Road, one of the best in South India, with Kawdiyar Square and Vallayampatam Square, is one of the attractive drives in the town. Hotel:—The Mascot Hotel near the Museum. A first class hotel recently opened by Government. Places of Interest:—(1) Kawdiyar Palace, in which H. H. the Maharaja lives, is a blending of art and architecture of the East and West. (2) Ranga Vilas Palace Art Gallery, one of the attractions of Trivandrum. (3) Palaces of former rulers inside the fort. (4) Museum, one of the finest in the East. (5) Public Park and Sri Chitralayam. (6) Zoo. (7) Kovalam, ten miles away where fine sea bathing can be had. Places of Entertainment:—(1) The New Theatres, Thampanur. (2) Rajeshwari Talkies, Cantonment.

QUILLON: The second seaport town in Travancore State north of Trivandrum, stands on the Astamuti Lake. It is one of the oldest towns on the coast celebrated in history for its sale of spices. Quillon is today an industrial and commercial centre and has tile, cashewnut and mineral factories besides a spinning and weaving mill and an engineering workshop. The aerodrome at Quillon is located not very far from the town and is maintained in serviceable state as an emergency landing ground. There is no hangar. Places of Interest:—(1) Thivally Palace. (2) Government House. (3) Janardanam, containing mineral springs, is a famous place of Hindu pilgrimage near Quillon. Places of Entertainment:—Swami Talkies.

ALLEPPEY: The chief seaport in Travancore, 50 miles north of Quillon. It is the commercial metropolis of the State and the supplier of coir matting and coir yarn throughout the world. It also exports cocoanuts, oil, pepper, ginger, rubber and cashewnuts in large

quantities. Alleppey has been called "the Venice of Travancore" on account of its being wholly surrounded by sea backwaters and many canals that intersect the town. It connects Trivandrum by a canal. The harbour is close to the coast and has large godown accommodation for landing of cargo. **Dak Bungalows:**—Travellers' Bungalow and Municipal Satrom. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Taxis. **Hotels:**—(1) Anandamandiram Hotel, Mullakkal. (2) Gymkhana Hotel, Factory Ward. **Clubs:**—(1) Alleppey Club. (2) United Club. (3) Rama Varma Club. (4) Y.M.C.A. (5) Poor Home. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Municipal Park. (2) Lighthouse. (3) Pier. **Places of Entertainment:**—Blfagavathivilasam Theatre and Shri Krishna Talkies.

CAPE COMORIN: Also known as Kanyakumari, is the Land's End of the Indian Peninsula. It is one of the ancient places of pilgrimage in India and a health resort. The confluence of the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean presents a rich spectacle. The sun can here be seen apparently rising from and setting into the vast expanse of water. Visitors may enjoy all the pleasures of sea bathing, without risk, at a natural swimming pool constructed on the sea front. **Rest Houses:**—Good accommodation can be had at Government and private Satrams. **Public Conveyances:**—A regular bus service connects the Cape with Nagercoil. **Hotels:**—Cape Hotel run by the Government meets all the requirements of the visitors. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Vattakotta Fort, 5 miles away. (2) Temple of Kanyakumari, which stands on the edge of the ocean.

MYSORE STATE

Mysore State is one of the largest self-governing Indian States. It is a plateau in the south of the Deccan

wards. Great isolated blocks of granite, which are known as Droogs, form a prominent feature of the topography

and several low ranges of hills in the north and south divide the tableland into numerous valleys. The majority of the population are Hindus and about three-fourths of the people are agriculturists. The chief crops of Mysore are rice, sugarcane, ragi, cotton and hemp. Mysore is also rich in minerals, such as gold, iron, manganese and copper. There are very rich gold mines in Kolar, in the east of Mysore. The chief industries are weaving of silk, cotton and wool. The State is well served by railways owned by it. The M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways, with Bangalore as their centre, connect the State with Madras and Bombay. Mysore has the distinction of being the first among Indian States to have an independent University of its own. Its industrial education and development are receiving special attention. The State provides many places of interest for the tourists.

MYSORE: The capital of the State, is a large and well built city, situated about 86 miles to the south-west of Bangalore. There is a good motor road connecting the two cities. In the capital is the residence of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, the ruler of the State, who has played a great part in its reform and progress. Mysore is also a railway junction of the State Railway, which connects it with Bangalore and other places. There is also an extensive bus transport system, linking up the important towns in the State. It is an attractive and well-planned city and has many fine public buildings. The annual Durbar is held in Mysore, but the chief Government offices are in Bangalore. The city wears a gala appearance twice a year when the two most important festivals are held, one the birthday celebrations of H. H. the Maharaja and the second on account of Dassara, when thousands of people from all over India are attracted to the city. The All-India Exhibition during Dassara is another attractive annual feature. The fort is situated in the southern quarter and the buildings are in Gordon Park, on the high ground, near which are the Mysore University buildings. Farther south are the law courts, the race course and the polo ground, which are set in picturesque scenery.

The Hydraulic Power-house, which supplies Mysore with electricity, is at Sivasamudram on the Cauveri river. Dak Bungalows:—(1) Nanjaraja Bahadur Choultry, Yelwal Road. (2) Amble Annaiah Pandit Dharamshala, Chamaraja Road. (3) Seethavilas Dharamshala, Chamaraja Road. (4) Thimmaiachar Choultry, Irwin Road. Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas. (2) Coaches. (3) Taxis. (4) Buses, which run from one end of the city to the other starting from Devaraja Market. Hotels:—(English) (1) Hotel Metropole (State Hotel), Viceroy Road. (2) Hotel Carlton, Dee's Road. (3) Hotel Savoy, Bangalore Nilgiri Road. (4) Ritz Hotel. (5) Hotel Krishnaraj Sagar (State Hotel), near Brindavan. (Indian) (1) Modern Hindu Hotel, Viceroy Road. (2) Krishna Bhavan Restaurant, Devaraja Market Square. (3) Bombay Ananda Bhavan Restaurant (boarding and lodging), Vontikopal. (4) Modern Cafe (hotel and restaurant), Gandhi Square. Clubs:—(1) The Mysore Club, Statue Square Road. (2) The Masonic Lodge, Curzon Park Road. (3) Mysore Sports Club, Narasimharaja Boulevard. (4) Cosmopolitan Club, Jubilee Road. (5) Ursu Club, Race Course. Places of Interest:—(1) The Palace, contains the Durbar Hall, the smaller Durbar Hall with a Museum, where the Mysore coat of arms can be seen, and Palace Armoury. The Mysore Throne is an object of great interest, being made of gold and adorned with jewels. (2) Jaganmohan Palace has an Art Gallery. (3) Lokaranjan Mahal, the summer palace. (4) Lalitha Mahal, with its gardens. (5) The Palace garage and stables. (6) Zoological Gardens. (7) Government House. (8) Oriental Library. (9) Mysore University Library. (10) Race Course. (11) Chamarajendra Technical Institute. (12) People's Park. (13) Hardinge Circle. (14) Nishat Bagh. (15) Curzon Park. (16) Meelad Bagh. (17) Silk and Sandal Oil Factories. (18) Lalithadri. (19) Nanjangud, 12 miles by rail to the south of Mysore, containing an ancient temple. (20) Chamundi Hill, a rock hill two miles south-east of the fort, containing the oldest temple in Mysore with a tower and a lake. On

the way to the hill is a colossal figure of a bull called Nandi, cut out of solid rock. (21) Krishnaraj Sagar Dam, 12 miles north-west of Mysore, constructed across the river Cauveri. The dam is the third largest in the world. (22) Brindavan or the Terrace Gardens, situated below the dam, are artistically laid out and have gardens unequalled for beauty and splendour. At night the place is adorned with lights. The fountains play day and night and their coloured illumination present an enchanting appearance, making the gardens the finest in the world. There is a rest house for visitors with arrangements for food, a launch for use on the lake, a swimming pool and a platform for dances are also available. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Chamundeswari Talkies, Sáyyaji Rao Road. (2) New Opera Talkies, Curzon Park Road. (3) Olympia Talkies, Sivarampet. (4) Krishna Talkies, Gandhi Square. (5) Ranjit Talkies, B. N. Road. (6) Motilal Talkies, near Vanivilas Market.

BANGALORE: The seat of the Mysore Government, is a popular health resort. It is situated at the centre of the table-land, 3,000 ft. above sea level. This largest city in Mysore State consists of two separate parts, one containing the city and the other containing the Civil and Military Station. The latter has been assigned by the Mysore Government to the British. Bangalore is a junction of the Mysore State Railway and the M. & S. M. Railway, broad and metre gauge lines. Bangalore Cantonment and Bangalore East are the two railway stations in the Civil and Military Station, while Bangalore City Station is the junction with the M. & S. M. Railway. Bangalore enjoys an equable climate throughout the year and is used as a sanatorium by a large number of Europeans. The city is in close proximity to the Civil and Military Station which is the headquarters of the Madras District of the Indian Army. Bangalore city has three main divisions, the old city or Petta, the Northern Extensions and the Southern Extensions. The extensions of the city form its special feature, in the development of which the Government has assisted very

largely. The extensions run from Malleswaram on the north to the Chamarajpet and Basavangudi in the south. They are located on high ground and are well laid out. The principal areas in the station are Fraser Town, Richards Town, Langford Town, Ulsoor and Tasher Towns, Cox Town, Richmond Town and Cleveland Town. Electric power for the city is generated at the Cauveri Falls at Sivasamudram. Public Conveyances:—Available are taxis, buses, rickshaws and juktas. Hotels:—(1) Central Hotel. (2) West End Hotel, near the Race Course. (3) Modern Indian Lodge, near City Railway Station. (4) Udipi Hotel and Coffee Club, Chikpet. (5) Greenland's Hotel, Tasker Town. (6) Bombay Anand Bhavana, Old Poor House Road. There are besides a number of boarding houses. Clubs:—(1) Y. M. C. A., Cenotaph Road. It provides indoor and outdoor games, a reading room and library and a cosmopolitan hostel for 30 residents. (2) Ladies Club, Palace Road. (3) Bangalore United Service Club. (4) Bangalore Golf Club, near the Race Course. (5) The Century Club, Cubbon Park. (6) The Bangalore Race Club, Race Course. (7) The Bangalore Hunt Club. (8) Mysore Kennel Club. (9) Bowling Institute, St. Mark's Road. Places of Interest:—(1) The fort, is now practically a part of the city and has no military value. The original fort was erected in 1537 but it has now been demolished and only a small portion has been retained as a historical monument. (2) Kempegavda's Towers and Tank. (3) Tippu's Palace, within the fort, a part of which still remains. (4) The Cenotaph, in Sri Narasimharaja Square. (5) Meteorological Observatory, near the Central College. (6) Public Library, in the Seshadri Memorial Hall. (7) Venkatatamanaswamy Temple in the fort. (8) Maharaja's Palace, near Cantonment Railway Station. (9) Cubbon Park, within which are the public offices, the Government Museum, the S.M. hall, statues and a band-stand, a pleasure garden for pleasure and of the fort. (11) Municipal garden, with band-stand. (12) Race Course. Places

112 A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

of Entertainment:— (In city) (1) Paramount Theatre, (2) Doddana Hall, (3) Movieland, (4) Select Picture Palace, (5) Theatre Majestic, (6) Himalaya Talkies, (7) Prabhat Talkies, (8) Central Talkies, (9) Swastik Talkies, (10) City Talkies, (11) Shivaji Talkies, (12) Minerva Talkies, (13) Super Talkies, (14) Jaya Talkies, (15) Vijaya Talkies, (In C. & M. stations) (1) B. R. V. Talkies, (2) New Globe, (3) New Imperial, (4) Opera Talkies, (5) Plaza Talkies, (6) Empire Talkies, (7) Lakshmi Talkies, (8) Palace Talkies, (9) Elgin Talkies.

NANDIDRUG: Or Nandi Hills, a delightful hill station 4,000 ft. above sea level and 36 miles north of Bangalore. It has a healthful climate and is a frequent resort for week-end trips from Bangalore. Nandidrug was once the summer resort of Tippu Sultan and is of historical importance. It can be reached by car, bus or train. Jutkas are available to cover the distance of three miles between the railway station and the motor sheds. There is an excellent motor road to the top of the hill. Chairs for carrying people up are also available. The hill commands a glorious view, and there are beautiful bungalows and vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels to suit all. Amrita Sarovar in Nandidrug is known for its health-giving properties.

CAUVERI FALLS: These celebrated falls are on either side of an island in the Cauveri river at Sivasamudram. Sivasamudram is 30 miles by road from Maddur, a railway station on the Bangalore-Mysore section of the Mysore State Railways, and can be reached by bus from that station. At Sivasamudram the Cauveri branches into two streams, each of which makes a descent of about 320 ft. in a succession of rapids, and the two are known as the Gagan Chukki and the Bhar Chukki Falls. There is a power station here which supplies electricity to Mysore city, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields. A perfect view of the Gagan Chukki Falls can be had from a point overlooking the river, which can be reached by crossing the river at Sivasamudram by a stone bridge and proceeding two

miles in the direction of the power house. There is a traveller's bungalow close by. The Bhar Chukki Falls are on the eastern branch of the river and are more easily viewed.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS: Are situated about 62 miles from Bangalore and can be reached by the M. & S.M. Railway branch line from Bouringpet. The gold mines are well worth a visit. They are the chief gold producing mines in India and are worked by electricity. The climate of the Gold Fields is delightful. Gold mining is the chief industry of the area, all other trades are only secondary and dependent on gold mining. Dak Bungalows:—(1) There is a Traveller's Bungalow about a mile from Oorgaum railway station. (2) A Musafarkhana at Robertsonpet, maintained by the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. (3) A Chattram, known as Maddiah's Chattram at Robertsonpet. Public Conveyances:—Taxi-cabs and jutkas. There is also a local bus service which runs between Andersonpet and Robertsonpet. Hotels:—(Vegetarian) (1) Lakshmi Prasana, near bus stand, Robertsonpet. (2) Bhaskara Vilas, near Surajmai Square, Robertsonpet. (Non-vegetarian) (1) Vivekananda Lodge, Robertsonpet. (2) New Darbar Cafe, Robertsonpet. Places of Entertainment:—Prabhat Talkies and five other cinemas.

BELUR: The Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur is wellknown for its architectural beauty and is a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. Belur is a small town situated about 25 miles to the north-west of Hassan, a railway station on the Mysore-Arsikere branch of the Mysore State Railways. There is a bus service connecting the town with the railway station and there are traveller's bungalows at these two places. The temple was designed and completed in 1117 A.D. It has a large number of inscriptions and is full of sculptural work.

HALEBID: Ten miles away from Belur, is the famous temple of Halebid. It is 18 miles by road from Banavar railway station on the Bangalore-Harihar line of the Mysore State Railway. The famous temple of Hoy-

saleswara is in Halebid and is a specimen of architecture of the Hoysala type. The temple is known for its infinite variety of figures and for its wealth of carvings.

SHRAVANABELGOLA: A visit to this place should be made by every tourist to Mysore State. It is 100 miles by car from Bangalore, 50 miles from Mysore and 36 miles from Hassan. The colossal statue of Gamateswara here will interest every visitor. This image of majestic and impressive grandeur is 60 ft. high and is carved out of solid rock. Shravanabelgola is the seat of the Jain sect in South India. Besides the statue, it has several Jain temples and a small rest house for travellers.

SOMNATHPUR: This village on the left bank of the Cauveri river can be reached from Mysore via Seringapatam and Bannur. The temple of Chenna Kesava, here, embodies Hoysala architecture and is an elaborately carved structure.

GERSOPPA FALLS: Also known as the Jog Falls, is the grandest natural beauty spot in Mysore. They can be conveniently reached by car from Shimoga town via Berar on the Mysore State Railways. The falls are 62 miles from Shimoga. Kumpta, a port of call of B. S. N. Co. steamers, is also a convenient place for the falls (for the visitor from Bombay) which are 73 miles by a good motor road and there is a bus service between the two places. Two travellers' bungalows at the falls provide suitable accommodation for the tourists. The falls are formed by the Saraswati river, which with a breadth of about 250 yards flows over a cliff 960 ft. high in four separate falls; the second takes it in two descents; the third in a succession of short falls and the fourth in a series of showers. The popular place to view the falls from is Watkins Platform, from where one can descend to the foot of the cliff. Though not in volume, in the altitude from which the Gersoppa Falls drop, they surpass the Niagara Falls.

SERINGAPATAM: A small town on an island at

the western end in the Cauveri river, nine miles from Mysore and 11 miles from Bangalore city. It can be easily reached by rail and by car. There are a number of buses running between Seringapatam and Mysore and Bangalore. Seringapatam is a railway station on the Mysore-Bangalore section of the Mysore State Railways. The canals, which stretch on both banks of the Cauveri river, irrigate many rice fields and provide a good supply of water to the area around Seringapatam. Seringapatam is a great historic spot in Mysore State and is worth a visit. It was the capital of Mysore in the time of Tippu Sultan who fell here in 1799, when the British defeated him and took away the fort. The tombs of Tippu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, the great general of his time, are here. There are no decent hotels or clubs and places of entertainment in Seringapatam but there is a Travellers' Bungalow close to the Wellesley Bazaar. It serves non-vegetarian food and the rates should be moderate. — It being a town of historical importance there are many in Seringapatam, amongst which the following are prominent: (1) Darya-Daulat Bagh, to the east of the fort, was the summer palace of Tippu Sultan. It contains numerous archways and balconies and interesting mural paintings. (2) The Gumbay, or the royal burial ground, where Tippu and his family members lie. (3) Scott's Gardens, to the west of the fort, with a lovely garden and a bungalow. (4) Water Gate, the place of Tippu's death. (5) Ranganath Temple, one of the largest temples in the State, with a large gateway and a huge brick tower. (6) Jumma Masjid, with two beautiful minars from the top of which a panoramic view can be had. (7) Dungeons, to the east of Delhi Gate, where some of the British soldiers were kept as prisoners. (8) Swinging Arch. (9) The Raja's Palace. (10) Bathing Ghat. (11) Gangadhareswara Temple. (12) Narasimha Temple.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

The Bengal Presidency was one of the three great original Presidencies of the East India Company. It is the most populous province in India and includes the lower courses and the wide delta of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra rivers. It is a great fertile plain and most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The chief crop of Bengal is rice and it is the largest jute-growing area in the world. In the district of Darjeeling the finest Indian teas are grown. The chief mining industry of the Presidency is coal, which comes from the coal fields situated about 200 miles from Calcutta. The Presidency has vast tracts of swamps and forests known as Sunderbans, extending along the sea face of the Bay of Bengal. The annual rainfall is from 70 to over 100 inches. The Bengal Presidency is under a Governor, who has his residence in Calcutta. There are two Indian States on its borders, Tripura and Cooch-Bihar.

CALCUTTA: The second city of the Empire and the capital of the Bengal Presidency, is situated on the left bank of the Hooghly river, and about 86 miles from the sea. It can be approached from the Bay of Bengal by a steamer, through the long channels of the Hooghly river, by rail or by air. Passengers arriving by steamer land at the Outram Landing Ghat. The airport is at Dum Dum, seven miles by road from Calcutta, and is connected with the inland and the Empire air services. There are two great railway stations, one at Howrah, the suburb of Calcutta, from where the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway run north and south, respectively, and the other at Sealdah in Calcutta, from where the Eastern Bengal Railway runs north. Thus Calcutta is not only the gateway of Bengal but of all the parts lying north in the valley of the Ganges.

The East India Company fixed on Calcutta as the best place for their trade in Bengal and founded the city in 1690. Fort William was completed by the Company

in 1702. Until 1911, Calcutta was the capital of India and is regarded as the first British city in the East.

Calcutta is one of the greatest ports in the East. The famous bridge over the river Hooghly connects the city with Howrah on the left bank. Calcutta is a great business centre and people from all over India and abroad come to it for trade. There are many factories, jute mills and presses, rice, paper and oil mills, iron foundries, tanneries and printing presses. Calcutta is also the headquarters of several European and Indian business firms. It has many splendid buildings, gardens, parks and squares, and is known as the city of palaces.

Fort William lies close to the Hooghly river, and opposite to it is the picturesque maidan containing the Eden Gardens. To its southern end lies the Victoria Memorial and adjacent to it is the Race Course. Government House and other business houses and shops lie to the north. The business quarter of the city is in the centre and surrounding it on all sides are the European and Indian quarters. To the south and east are the suburbs. Tokens of trade and commerce in the city are the palatial offices, magnificent shops, the docks and the river traffic. The Hooghly is always crowded with shipping of all classes from a liner to the smallest country boat. Calcutta is one of the most cosmopolitan of India's cities and has a delightful climate during the cold season, when there is intense activity in the realms of sport and amusements, making it the most desirable spot in the East. Public Conveyances:— Available in Calcutta are taxis, gharries, rickshaws and buses with fares according to distances. The Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, tramway routes:—

- (1) Belgatchia-Chitpore section, between Belgatchia and Esplanade junction or High Court via Chitpore Road.
- (2) Belgatchia-Shambazar section, between Belgatchia and Esplanade junction or High Court via Cornwallis Street.

- (3) Baghbazar section, between Baghbazar and Esplanade junction, Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Chitpore Road.
- (4) Circular Road-Harrison Road section between Park Circus and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Circular, Harrison and Strand Roads.
- (5) Harrison Road section, between Sealdah Station and High Court or Esplanade junction, via Harrison Road, Strand Road and Dalhousie Square.
- (6) Wellesley section, between Nonapukur and Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Elliot Road and Wellesley Street.
- (7) Park Circus section, between Park Circus and Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Elliot Road and Wellesley Street.
- (8) Sealdah section, between Sealdah Station, and Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Baghbazar and Lall Bazar.
- (9) Rajah Bazar section, between Rajah Bazar and Dalhousie Square or High Court, via Circular Road and Dhurumtollah.
- (10) Nimtollah section, between Nimtollah and High Court or Esplanade junction via Strand Road or Dalhousie Square.
- (11) Kiderpore section, between Kiderpore and Esplanade junction.
- (12) Behala section, between Behala and Esplanade junction.
- (13) Ballygunge section, between Ballygunge and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Chowringhee.
- (14) Tollygunge section, between Tollygunge and Dalhousie Square or High Court via Chowringhee.

HOTELS IN CALCUTTA

- (1) Grand Hotel, Chowringhee Road.
- (2) Great Eastern Hotel, Old Court House Street.
- (3) Spence's Hotel, Wellesley Place, near Government House.
- (4) Majestic Hotel, Madan Street.
- (5) India Hotel, Mirzapore Street.
- (6) Tower Hotel, 27, Upper Circular Road, opp. Sealdah Rly. Station.
- (7) Continental Hotel, Chowringhee Road.
- (8) Maharashtra Hindu Lodge, Beltala Road.

CLUBS IN CALCUTTA

- (1) Automobile Association of Bengal, Chowringhee.
- (2) Bengal Club, Ltd., Chowringhee.
- (3) Bengal Flying Club, Ltd., Dum Dum.
- (4) Bengal United Service Club, Ltd., Chowringhee.
- (5) Behala Sporting Club, Diamond Harbour Road.
- (6) Calcutta Club, Ltd., Lower Circular Road.
- (7) Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Russel Street.
- (8) Rotary Club of Calcutta, Great Eastern Hotel.
- (9) New Club, Ltd., Chowringhee.
- (10) Ladies' Golf Club, Calcutta.
- (11) The Bengal Theosophical Society, 4-3A, College Street. The Society is cosmopolitan and open to the public. General activities include lectures and study classes in all religions, philosophies and sciences. The library is open to the public every evening.
- (12) Young Men's Christian Association, 5, Russel Street, and branches at College Street, Chowringhee, and Bhowanipore. The general activities of the Association

include athletic and reading room facilities for members, adult education, rural and industrial welfare work. The hostel at Chowringhee is cosmopolitan and has single as well as double rooms well furnished with modern facilities. Married couples taken. The terms, which are moderate, can be obtained from the Secretary.

(13) Behala Sporting Club, Satyen Roy Road, Behala. A cosmopolitan club open to all. The entrance fee is equal to one month's subscription. General activities include cricket, tennis, football and other branches of sports. It is affiliated to the Indian Football Association, Calcutta, and the Bengal Gymkhana.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT IN CALCUTTA

- (1) A. Firpos, Ltd., 18-2, Chowringhee.
- (2) Great Eastern Hotel, Old Court House Street.
- (3) Metro Cinema, 5, Chowringhee.
- (4) 1st Empire Theatre, 4, Chowringhee Place.,
- (5) New Empire Theatre, 1, Humayun Place.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN CALCUTTA

(1) **The Victoria Memorial:** Stands in its own ground in the middle of the Maidan dominating southern Calcutta, with a beautiful structure and the figure of Victory surmounting its dome. It is one of the great modern buildings of the city costing over Rs. 76,00,000 to build and was opened in 1921. In the grounds containing a well-laid-out garden, will be found the King Edward VII Memorial Arch, a bronze statue of Queen Victoria, a statue of Lord Curzon and a Turkish gun. It is a treasure-house displaying many objects of interest of Indian history and of Victorian times and also has several collections of paintings, statues, mural decorations and historic documents. There is a picture gallery on the first floor, where a fine collection of paintings is exhibited. The entrance to the Memorial is free during Sundays and week-days.

excepting Fridays when there is a charge of annas eight per head. On Mondays the Memorial remains closed.

(2) **The Marble Palace:** Belongs to the great Mullik family of Calcutta and is situated in Mukhtaram Babu Street, Chore Bagan. It is open daily to visitors and entrance to it is free. The Marble Palace contains unique art treasures, beautiful marble statues, rare and priceless pictures and also an aviary. There is a fine garden in the grounds of the palace, with archways and marble statues.

(3) **The Jain Temple:** Is worthy of the attention of every visitor to Calcutta. It is situated off Lower Circular Road and is daily open to the public. The Jain Temple was built in 1807 and is a fine specimen of Indian art. Intricate patterns, with pieces of glass and stone, adorn the walls. In the temple grounds stand a pillar and a building used as a drawing and reception room, a tank and a beautiful garden.

(4) **The Indian Museum:** Also known as 'Jadu Garh' is situated in Chowringhee in an impressive building facing the Maidan. The Museum is divided into various sections containing various curiosities and geological, botanical and zoological collections. It also contains a large collection of objects on stone and metal. A visit to the Museum should on no account be missed.

(5) **The Zoological Gardens:** Situated opposite the Race Course is the Zoo, and can be reached by crossing the bridge. Visitors are charged an anna per head as admission fee. The Zoo has a large collection of various animals and birds housed in natural surroundings, some of which are not to be found elsewhere in India. The Reptile House has species of snakes and a King Cobra. The gardens are attractively laid out. A bandstand and a restaurant, where light refreshments can be had, stand in the gardens.

(6) **Belvedere House:** Stands next to the Zoologi-

cal Gardens. It was formerly the residence of the Governors of Bengal but is now used by the Viceroy when he visits Calcutta, especially during the season. It is open to the public for inspection when the Viceroy is not in residence. A garden party is given here by the Viceroy to the distinguished citizens during his stay in winter.

(7) **Government House:** The residence of the Governor of Bengal. Until 1919 when Calcutta was the capital of India it was the residence of the Viceroy. It is situated in the heart of the city near the Maidan and was built in 1802. Government House has several collections of art, the throne of Tippu Sultan in the Throne Room and spacious dining- and ball-rooms. There is a garden surrounding the House, where a few ancient specimens of brass guns are kept.

(8) **Kalighat Temple:** The temple of Kali is situated to the south-east of Alipore. The temple is very ancient and is always crowded with worshippers and pilgrims who come from all over India. During great festivals, buffaloes and goats are slaughtered as offerings to the goddess Kali.

(9) **Ancient Monuments:** Out of many monuments in Calcutta there are two which are very famous. They are situated in Dalhousie Square and are known as the Black Hole and Holwell's Monument. The monument is built as a tombstone over the 120 victims of the Black Hole outrage well-known in Indian history. The site of the famous Black Hole is marked by a space covered by iron railings opposite the monument. It is a question of debate among historians whether the Black Hole really did exist.

(10) **Fort William:** The fort is situated near the Hooghly river and was built in 1781. The Commander-in-Chief of the armies in India had formerly his residence in a building in the fort. The fort is now occupied by a British regiment and contains a military prison, an arsenal, an institute, a church and a garrison school.

Amongst the ancient relics in the fort are guns captured in wars.

The other places of interest in Calcutta are (1) The Eden Gardens, a magnificent garden containing a Burmese pagoda erected in 1856. (2) Dhakuria Lake, the principal rendezvous of the residents in the evening. (3) The Race Course. (4) Dalhousie Square, with a garden and a tank in the middle of it. (5) The Town Hall. (6) The Imperial Library.

PLEASURE TRIPS FROM CALCUTTA

(1) **The Royal Botanical Gardens:** A pleasure trip should be taken to the gardens, situated at Sibpur, opposite Garden Reach on the west bank of the Hooghly river. It is a popular week-end resort of Calcutta residents both in the hot weather and in winter. The gardens can be reached by a car or by the frequent ferry service maintained by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company. The motor road to the gardens passes over the bridge and through Howrah. The Royal Botanical Gardens form a great stretch of land filled with rare and beautiful trees, including the largest banyan tree known.

(2) **Diamond Harbour:** This pleasure resort is 37 miles by rail from Calcutta and can be reached from Sealdah South Station of the E. B. Railway in about two hours. Diamond Harbour is a station on the Calcutta-Diamond Harbour section of the railway. Diamond Harbour can also be reached by car from Calcutta by the Diamond Harbour Road. There is an old fort and a Customs House for the steamers that enter and leave Calcutta through the Hooghly river. A pleasant day may be spent here by the visitors in cool and pleasant surroundings but provision for the day should be taken.

(3) **Dum Dum:** The airport of Calcutta is situated seven miles from that city and can be conveniently reached by car. It is a railway junction, five miles from Sealdah station of the E. B. Railway. Dum Dum is the headquarters of the Bengal Flying Club, Ltd. There is a

monument and a huge gun in the cantonment area.

(4) **Belur:** The road to Belur leads through Howrah and can be reached by car. It is a railway station of the East Indian Railway and is four miles from Howrah station. Belur is adjacent to the river and is the home of the Ramkrishna Mission. An annual fair is held near the mission.

(5) **Bally:** The most orthodox and holy town in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. It is two miles from Belur and is also a railway station of the E. I. Railway six miles from Howrah. Bally is famous as the spot at which the Willingdon Bridge over the Hooghly river is built. This bridge is a fine modern structure, and in addition to roadways for vehicles and pathways in both directions, it carries a double rail-track. A toll has to be paid by vehicles and persons using this bridge in either direction.

PLEASURE CRUISES ON THE HOOGHLY RIVER

A fast and frequent ferry service is maintained by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, between the station on the Calcutta side of the Hooghly and Howrah on the opposite bank. Besides the trip to the Royal Botanical Gardens described above, longer trips on the river may be taken to Rajgunge and back, the journey both ways occupying about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There is another service maintained by the Company by large and comfortable stern-wheel steamers running down the river to a point where the Rupnarayan river joins the Hooghly, some 43 miles below Calcutta. These vessels go up the Rupnarayan, past Kolaghat to Ravichuck, 89 miles from Calcutta. A convenient and pleasant whole-day journey may be had on this line, by leaving Calcutta at 7-30 a.m. and proceeding up to Kolaghat, where passengers may entrain for Calcutta arriving at 8 or 9 p.m. If it is so desired two or three days may be spent on the river in these steamers, but passengers take their own bedding and food. Fares for these prolonged trips may be had

on application to the Company, Post Box No. 63, Calcutta.

HEALTH RESORTS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

Kalimpong: Situated at an elevation of about 4,000 ft., this hill station has a milder climate than that of Darjeeling and the visitor has many opportunities for a pleasant holiday. Kalimpong is 12 miles from Gielle Khola station on the Tusta Valley branch of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway running from Siliguri. The visitor from Calcutta has to change at Siliguri, the terminus of the Calcutta-Siliguri section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. From Gielle Khola the visitor has the option of travelling on horse-back, motor or by dandy. Parcels and baggage for Kalimpong are transported by aerial ropeway to Kalimpong Ropeway Station, reducing time and labour considerably. Kalimpong is the principal mart for wool that is brought on mule-back to the bazar by various hill tribes from Tibet, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. On the east side of the Daulo Hill, about 4 miles from bazar, is a famous educational institution, the St. Andrew's Colonial Home, which was established in 1900, for European and Anglo-Indian destitute children. The Scotch Mission near the centre of the town comprises a boy's high school and college, a girl's high school, hospital and Kalimpong Arts and Crafts, an industrial school for teaching arts and crafts.

vides walks and drives and fine views both of the valleys and the snow-capped Himalayan Range. Tracks to Sikkim and Bhutan lead from the town, whence transport is available. — (European) (1) Himalayan Hotel. (2) Springburn. (Indian) (1) Hotel Hill View. (2) Central Hotel.

Kurseong: This hill station is 19 miles from Darjeeling and is preferable to those who do not desire to stay at a very high altitude. It is situated 4,864 feet above sea level and has a mild climate. Kurseong is a railway station on the Siliguri-Darjeeling section of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, 32 miles from Siliguri. It is a sub-divisional town in the District of Darjeeling with a Municipality of its own. Besides two Government schools for European boys and girls there are several other schools affiliated to the Cambridge and the Calcutta universities. There is also a Forest School for training boys as Range Forest Officers. The town is well provided with electricity. Numerous visitors come to this hill station to recoup their health. Houses are available on rent provided previous arrangements are made with the owners. The visitors can have enjoyable walks, affording splendid views from different points. Kalimpong has a good trade in timber, tea, oranges, etc. **Dak Bungalows:**—There are two Dak Bungalows, one for inspecting officers and the other for the public. There is also one Dharamshala, well fitted with electricity, etc., for Hindus and one rest house for Mahomedans. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, buses and ponies. **Hotels:**—(1) Woodhill Hotel. (2) Snow View Hotel. (3) Plain View Hotel. (4) Casino. (5) Collinville. (6) D. E. W. Villa. **Places of Interest:**—(1) A hill known as Eagles-Craigs, from where the sunrise can be observed early in the morning. (2) Himalayan Forest Museum. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Plaza Cinema. (2) Mahatab Club, for Europeans.

Darjeeling: An ideal hill station, situated at an altitude of 6,812 feet and amidst delightful surroundings on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. It can be reached in approximately sixteen hours from Calcutta, from where it is only 369 miles. Booking at Sealdah station of the Eastern Bengal Railway for Siliguri, the visitor changes into the Siliguri-Darjeeling section of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway which terminates at Darjeeling after a tortuous uphill route. The journey, however, is pleasant as the visitor gets from the train picturesque

views of mighty snow peaks, numerous tea gardens and beautiful tree ferns. From Siliguri the journey may be accomplished by rail motor, which reaches Darjeeling earlier than the train but seats must be booked in advance at Sealdah station. A number of cars now ply between the two stations and visitors travelling by car reach even earlier than by rail motor. Darjeeling commands a beautiful view of the gigantic Himalayan Mountains and it is delightful to watch the sun rise on Mount Everest in the early spring. This hill station has a most invigorating climate and affords many charms to make the visit an attractive one. The Government of Bengal transfers its seat to Darjeeling during the summer and the monsoon. Darjeeling is a land of fruits, vegetables and flowers. It

orical inter-
rium. The

Numerous
orse-riding,

racing, shooting and fishing, not to mention the indoor and outdoor sports provided at the clubs. An ideal golf course is available at Senchal just six miles away from Darjeeling. The Race Course at Lebong is the smallest in the world and during seasons the local Gymkhana holds three meetings a week. Public Conveyances:—Rickshaws, ponies and dandies. Hotels:—(1) Hotel Mount Everest. (2) Belvue Hotel. (3) Windsor Hotel, Ltd. (4) Central Hotel, Robertson Road. Clubs:—(1) The Darjeeling Club, Ltd. (2) The Darjeeling Gymkhana Club, Ltd. (3) The Chowrasta Club. Places of Interest:—(1) The Lloyd Botanical Garden. (2) Government House. (3) The Town Hall. (4) The Museum. (5) Observatory Hill, containing a Bhutia shrine and a cave. It is a favourite place from which to view the Himalayan range. The great twin peaks of Kinchinjunga and many other peaks covered with perpetual snow are in full view from here. (6) Birch Hill Park. (7) Ghoom and Ghoom Rock. (8) Senchal Lakes. (9) Tiger Hill, seven miles from Darjeeling, a well known spot to view the sun rise on Mount Everest. (10) The

Mall, the chief promenade of the town. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rink Cinema. (2) Capitol Cinema. (3) Darjeeling Club. (4) The Band-stand and Park in Chowrasta.

CHIEF TOWNS OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

HOWRAH: The great suburb of Calcutta, is situated opposite to it and stretches for seven miles along the right bank of the Hooghly river. It is the terminus of the E. I. and the B. N. Railways and Howrah station is used by both the railways, which connect Calcutta with important towns in the south, west and north of India. Howrah is a big commercial town and has several factories, mills and foundries. The Engineering College in Sibpur is a well known institution in Bengal. The new Howrah Bridge connecting Howrah with Calcutta, is of cantilever type built at an enormous cost over the river Hooghly to replace the old pontoon bridge which has since been removed. Public Conveyances:—(1) The Calcutta Tramway Co. Ltd., has a separate system which connects important places in Howrah. (2) Taxis. (3) Hackney carriages. (4) Rickshaws. Places of Interest:—Royal Botanical Gardens, Sibpur. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Howrah Cinema, near Howrah maidan. (2) Mayapuri Cinema, near Sibpur tram terminus. (3) Nava Rupam. (4) Shree Rupa, near Kadamtala station. (5) Piccadilly House, Salkia. (6) Alak Cinema, Grand Trunk Road, Sibpur.

SERAMPORE: Situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river, this town is 14 miles from Howrah. Serampore is a very old town and is thickly populated. It has an area of 2.27 square miles and a population of 55,339. It is a railway station of the East Indian Railway on its suburban and main lines. Serampore was sold to Great Britain by Denmark in 1845, when it was known as Fredericknagore and as such it is closely associated with the history of the British in India. It has a theological

college and a church with interesting architecture, both founded during the Danish settlement in Serampore. The fine library of the college has several historic paintings. The Court House in the town was originally the Danish Government House. Jagannath's Temple at Serampore, where a large car festival is held annually, is two miles from the town. Dak Bungalow:—There is a Musafirkhana adjacent to the railway booking office. Public Conveyances:—(1) Cycle rickshaws. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Motor cars. (4) Carts drawn by bullock or buffaloes. (5) Omnibus service between Serampore and Bally and Serampore and Chinsura. Hotels:—(1) Hindu Hotel, High Street. (2) Mohamaya Hotel, Queen Street. (3) Biswanath Hotel, Queen Street. (4) Muslim Hotel, G. T. Road. Clubs:—(1) Serampore Sporting Club. (2) ~~Mohamaya~~ ~~Hotel~~ ~~Club~~ ~~Serampore~~ ~~Club~~ (3) Town Club. Place of Interest:—(1) Temple at Mahesh, (2) Serampore College Library. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Manashi Cinema, Queen Street. (2) Serampore Talkies, near station. (3) Sanker Cinema, G. T. Road, Mahesh.

HOOGHLY AND CHINSURA: Chinsura is an old town which once belonged to the Dutch and was ceded to the British in 1825. It is a railway station on the ~~East Indian~~ ~~Railway~~ of the East Indian Railway, ~~Hooghly~~ ~~station~~ ~~is~~ ~~one~~ ~~mile~~ ~~from~~ ~~Hooghly~~ ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~known~~ ~~as~~ ~~Hooghly~~ ~~Chinsura~~. Hooghly was founded by the Portuguese in 1527 and has many places of interest in its district including Chinsura. Bandel junction of the railway is one mile from Hooghly and is known for its oldest church. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Hackney carriages, consisting of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. There are no suitable hotels for visitors except the hotels in the French town of Chandernagore, two miles from Hooghly Mohsin College. Clubs:—(In Chinsura) (1) Station Club. (2) Duke Club. (3) Town Club. (4) Chinsura Sporting Association. (5) Woodburn Club. (6) Hooghly Central Association, Hooghly.

Places of Interest:—(In Chinsura.) (1) Hooghly Mohsin College. (2) Dutch Barracks. (3) Armenian Church. (In Hooghly) (4) Municipal Town Hall. (5) Hooghly Immambarah built in 1876 by Haji Mahammad Mohsin. (6) In Bandel, the famous Bandel church built in 1660 by the Portuguese. The church is well preserved and is largely visited by Roman Catholics. (7) Jubilee Bridge. **Places of Entertainment:—**(1) Rupali Talkie House, Chinsura. (2) Bijoli Talkie House, Chinsura.

BURDWAN: Junction of the East Indian Railway, 67 miles from Howrah. It is the headquarters of the District of Burdwan and contains residence of the Maharaja. The palace of the Maharaja of Burdwan, with its collection of pictures and well-laid-out gardens in the palace enclosure, are worth a visit. The gateway at the entrance to the town forms the most conspicuous object. **Dak Bungalows:—**(1) Dak Bungalow, Sadhanpur Road. (2) Guest House, Sadhanpur Road. **Public Conveyances:—**(1) Hackney carriages. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Cycle rickshaws. (4) Taxis. **Hotels:—**(1) Hindu Hotel, G. T. Road. (2) Burdwan Boarding, Police Club Compound. (3) Moslem Hotel, Sir B. C. Road. **Clubs:—**(1) Aftab Club, Katcheri compound. (2) Aungagopal Club, Town Hall compound. **Places of Interest:—**(1) Sivalaya, consisting of 108 temples, at Nababhat. (2) Tomb of Sher Afghan, a historical place at Peerbaharam. (3) Dilkosa (Golap-bag), Dilkosa Road. (4) Burdwan Rajbati Palace, Sir B. C. Road. (5) Baroadowari, historical place at Kanchannagar. (6) Sarvamangala Temple, notable amongst several Hindu temples of the Burdwan Raj. **Places of Entertainment:—**(1) Burdwan Cinema, Sir B. C. Road. (2) Bichitra Talkie House, Sir B. C. Road.

MURSHIDABAD: Once the capital of Bengal, was founded in 1710, during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzeb. It is on the Bhagirathi river (one of the deltaic mouths of the Ganges river), 122 miles north of Calcutta. Murshidabad is the last capital of the independent Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the descendants of the Nawab now reside in the splendid palace

here. It is an interesting place to the visitor, especially to the student of history, who will find many places of historical importance. Murshidabad is a railway station on the Calcutta-Lalgola Ghat section of the Eastern Bengal Railway. There is a Dak Bungalow at Murshidabad and the station waiting rooms accommodate all classes of passengers. The Public Conveyances available are hackney carriages, cars and buses. Places of Interest:—

- (1) Killa Nizamat, where H. H. the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Amir-ul-omar, K.C.U.O., and the members of
- (2) The Palace of "Hazar Dur" (which contains 1,000 doors) stands on the Bhagirathi river, a mile from the railway station. It was built in 1837 and is surmounted by a dome which is the loftiest in the district. The palace contains many artistic and rare treasures. In front of it is a large gun. (3) The Nizamat Imambara, which is the largest of its kind in Bengal, was built in 1849. With its stately pillars, its spacious marble floor, its innumerable large chandeliers and its other equipment it stands unrivalled. (4) Nizamat stable.
- (5) Khosbag cemetery, where the independent Nawab Ali Vardi Khan and his grand-son, Siraj-ud-daulah, the last Nawab, and their families lie. It is on the right bank of the river and is reached by ferry boat at Amaniganj Ghat. (6) Khatra Mosque, the burial place of Murshidkuli-Khan, the founder of Murshidabad during the Moghul reign of Aurangzeb. There is an inscription on the centre doorway. (7) Moti Jheel, or the "Pearl Lake," lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the palace and is built in an old arm of the river in the shape of a horseshoe. In the grounds are other attractions but the mosque should be visited. (8) The Topkhana lies a mile and a half to the east of the palace. A great gun known as "Jahan Kosha," or the world subduer, lies partly embedded in a peepul tree. (9) Nashipore Rajbati, where the descendants of Debi Sing, a Collector under the East India Company, reside. (10) Jagatseth House, the house of the historical family of Jagatseth, treasurer and banker of the

Nawabs and the richest man in India at the time. (11) Katgola Bagan, a fine garden founded by a Jain gentleman of Azimganj. (12) Humayun Manzil, a pleasure garden of Nawab Humayun Jah. A historical place where the supreme court of Bengal was situated.

BERHAMPORE: The headquarters of the district is situated six miles to the south of Murshidabad. There are two railway stations. The Berhampore Court railway station is on the Calcutta-Lalgola Ghat section of the E. B. Railway, 116 miles from Calcutta, and is situated on the east side of the Bhagirathi river, and the Khagraghat Road railway station is on the Bandel-Barharwa section of the East Indian Railway, situated on the western side of the Bhagirathi river. There is a first-grade college, a big and well-equipped hospital and water-works here and electric supply is available. It is the centre of the silk and bell-metal industries for which the district is famous. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Dak Bungalow in the Cantonment Ward. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Hackney carriages, 1st class, 2nd class and 3rd class. **Hotels:**—(1) Berhampore Boarding House, Balaknathnola, Berhampore, Munirdhar. (2) Annapurna Boarding House, Khagra. **Clubs:**—(1) Town Club, for officers in the Cantonment Ward. (2) Sasi Bhusan Recreation Club, Saidabad. (3) Medical Association, Berhampore Ward. (4) Edward Recreation Club, Berhampore Ward, is housed in a building built by the Maharaja of Lalgola. The Maharaja Kasimbazar is its president. Membership is open to the gentlemen of the town and the club provides indoor and outdoor recreation. (5) Berhampore Club is open only to high officials, Europeans and aristocrats of this and the bordering districts of Nadia and Raishahi. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Silver Jubilee Park, a Municipal park in the Cantonment Ward. (2) Municipal Park in Saidabad. (3) There are two private gardens, one in Kasimbazar Rajbari and the other in the house of Raja Kamala Rajan Roy. (4) The grave of Lady Hastings at Kasimbazar. **Place of Entertainment:**—There is a cinema at Berhampore, known as Mira Talkie House.

Ghat. Clubs:—(1) Nabadwip Town Club, is a sporting club, affording its members facilities for all sports and games. It is a cosmopolitan club and is open to the public. (2) Nabadwip Athletic Club, is open to all classes of people. Its members consist of prominent persons in Bengal. The general activities of the club are indoor and outdoor games, wrestling, and swimming. It gives physical training at the club gymnasium and holds annual competitions which qualify the successful competitors for entering in the Bengal Olympic competitions. Place of Entertainment:—There is a cinema in the town.

RAJBARI: A railway station on the Calcutta-Goalundo section of the E. B. Railway, 146 miles from Calcutta and nine miles from Goalundo. On a plot of land in front of the palace an annual Mela, called "Buris Mela," is held in the Bengali month of Baisakh on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Dak Bungalows:—There are two, one maintained by the P. W. D. (Bakarganj Division) and the other maintained by the Faridpur District Board and both are situated about 10 minutes' walk from the railway station. Public Conveyances:—Carts and palanquins. Hotels:—There are decent Hindu and Mahommedan hotels and restaurants situated near the railway station. Club:—Rajbari Town Club, with a library. Places of Interest:—(1) Rajbari Ronaldshay Waterworks (under the management of the Rajbari Municipality). (2) Deyamayee Temple. (3) Kali Bari. (4) Gopal's Akra. (5) Town mosque. (6) The palace of Lakshmikele Raj. Places of Entertainment:—There are two theatres, one managed by the E. B. Railway and the other by the local public.

GOALUNDO: Is the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, situated close to the confluence of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra rivers. There is a daily service of steamers from Goalundo Ghat to Narayanganj, Chandpur and many other towns on the rivers. Owing to the changing of the river banks and floods the railway station is shifted twice every year and there are no good buildings in this place.

DACCA: The largest and most important town in Eastern Bengal, is 270 miles from Calcutta and is situated on the tributary of the Meghna river. Narayanganj, the river port of Dacca, is nine miles from that city. There is a local train service of the E. B. Railway between Narayanganj and Dacca and a metre gauge section of the railway runs from Narayanganj via Dacca to Mymensingh and Bhadurbad Ghat. Dacca is connected with Calcutta by steamer from Narayanganj to Goalundo and thence by rail. It was the capital of the short-lived province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The present Nawab of Dacca is the descendant of the Nawabs who ruled here. There is an enormous trade in jute, and button-making is one of the chief industries. It is a great educational centre and has a university of its own. Dacca has a great deal of trade in conch shell, ornaments, hand loom products, and leather hides. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a first-class Dak Bungalow at Paltan near the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Hackney carriages. **Hotels:**—(1) Dacca Boar Road. (2) Bandhab Brook Hall Road. Club. Vari Club, Paltan. (3) Victoria Club, Manipur. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Bara and Chora Katara, near Chowk Bazar. (2) Lalbag Fort, on Lalbag Road, an old fort built by Jehangir, the Moghul Emperor. (3) Tomb of Bibi Peti, on Shaista Khan Road, the tomb of the daughter of Shaista Khan. (4) Hooseni Dalan, on Hooseni Dalan Road, the grave of a famous leader. (5) Dhakeswari Temple, on the banks of the river, a famous temple of Dacca. (6) Bura Sabib Temple. (7) Choudhury, Zamindar's Agricultural Farm, Manipur. (10) Dacca Museum, Ramna. (11) University Buildings, Ramna. (12) Historical ruins of Narayanganj at Munshiganj. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Britannia Talkies, Paltan. (2) Lion Cinema, Ashok Jamadar Lane. (3) Mukul Theatre, Johnson Road. (4) Rupamallal

Cinema, Sardar Ghat. (5) New Picture House, Armanitola. (6) Taj Mahal Talkies, Ali Newkies Dewry. (7) Dacca Club, for horse racing and other sports.

CHITTAGONG: An ancient town and port, situated 12 miles up the Karnaphuli river, from where the trade of Assam and a part of Eastern Bengal passes. It is the headquarters of the district and division of the same name. Chittagong is a junction of the Assam-Bengal Railway, one line connecting with Dohazari and Nazirhat and the other line connecting with Chandpur, via Laksam junction. Chittagong is connected with Calcutta, directly by steamer from Chandpur Ghat or alternately by steamer upto Goalundo Ghat and thence by rail. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Government Circuit House, Bagmoniram, half a mile from the railway station. (2) Government Dak Bungalow close to the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis, from J. N. Sen Avenue (Anderkillah) or from Station Road. (2) Hackney carriages, 1st class and 2nd class. **Hotels:**—(1) Wallace Hotel, Station Road. (2) Imperial Hotel, Anderkillah. (3) Delhi Hotel, Station Road. **Clubs:**—(1) Police Club, Anderkillah. (2) European Club, Bagmoniram. (3) A. B. Railway Institute, at Battali Road, and at Pahartali Road for Indians and Eurasians respectively. (4) Indian Institute (locally known as Deputy Club), Rahamatgunj. (5) Friends Union Club, Goshaildanga. (6) Oldham Institute, Rahamatgunj, near Town Hall. **Places of Interest:**—(1) J. N. Sen Park and Lal Dighi, Anderkillah. (2) Victoria Garden, Anderkillah. (3) Hand's Park, K. C. De Road. (4) Prasanna Dam, P. K. Sen Road (Sadarghat). (5) The Court, on Fairy Hill, one of the biggest mofussil courts in Bengal built in picturesque surroundings. (6) Pir Badarsha Mosque, Badarpati Road. (7) Pir Amanar Darga, Jail Road. (8) Kadam Mobarak, Momin Road, west of Municipal Office, has footprints of Prophet Muhammad. (9) Mulla Saheb Fakir's Mosque and Tomb, College Road. (10) Chatteswari Kalibari, Chatteswari Road, a famous ancient Hindu temple on a hillock. (11) Sikh Temple,

Bangutna, Chawkhazar. (12) Brahmo Mandir, Rahamatgunj, and Parade Square. (13) St. Placid's Church and Convent, Bandel Road. (14) English Church, Jubilee Road. (15) J. M. Sen Town Hall, Rahamatgunj. (16) Moslem Hall, Ghatfarhadbeg. (17) A. B. Railway, Port Jetty, Strand Road and Double Moorings. Some interesting places outside the town of Chittagong:— (1) Sitakund, Barabakund and Chandranathi Temple, places of Hindu pilgrimage, about one and a half hour's journey by train from the town. A big Mela is held here annually during the Shivratri festival. (2) Pahartali Lake, at Pahartali, containing the upland surface water reservoir. (3) Bajivaristan and Turtle Tank, five miles from the town containing the tomb of a Mahomedan saint. (4) Cox's Bazar, a healthful place by the seaside, about 12 hours' journey by steamer from the town. There is also an ancient Hindu temple named Adinath. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Lion Cinema, Sadarghat Road. (2) Cinema Palace, K. C. De Road. (3) Jubilee Cinema, J. M. Sen's Avenue Road. (4) Kurshid Mahal, Lyal Road.

PLACES OF VARIED INTEREST IN BENGAL

(Served by the Eastern Bengal Railway)

PAHARPUR: A very interesting ruin has been
 Calcutta.
 remarkable
 her relics
 archaeology.

Paharpur is situated three miles off Jamalganj railway station on the main line to Siliguri. There is a rest house at Jamalganj and bullock carts are available. Passes for visiting the ruins can be had at Paharpur.

MAHASTHANGARH: 226 miles from Calcutta. It is reached from Sukhanpukur station and is 10 miles east of Bogra. There is a rest house nearby and bullock carts and buses are available at the station. The places of interest are mainly the old Fort, Buddhist Temple Mosque, Ghat and Mankafi Kunda.

PANDUA: Also known as Farozabad, a suburb to the north of Gaur. The ruins of Pandua attract many visitors every year. It can be reached from two different stations on the E. B. Railway, Adina and Eklakhi, both situated on the Godair-Katihar section. There is a furnished rest house at Pandua and bullock carts can be had by previous arrangement at the station.

GAUR: An ancient city, 194 miles from Calcutta and 14 miles from Maldah in northern Bengal. The ruins of Gaur attract hundreds of visitors on account of the splendid remains of the Mahommedan period. There is a Dak Bungalow at Maldah town, but visitors should arrange for food previously. Bullock carts, buses and taxis are available at Maldah.

SATGUMBAB: Or the Mosque of Sixty Domes, reached from Satgumbaz Road station on the Khulna-Bagirhat Railway from Bagirhat, 129 miles from Calcutta. This building was erected in the 15th century out of chiselled bricks and possesses 77 domes. There are two large tanks and a Darga nearby. An annual fair is held here.

COOCH-BEHAR: The State borders on Bengal and is ruled by H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar. The railway station of Cooch-Bihar is on the Lalmanirhat-Cooch-Bihar-Jainti section of the Eastern Bengal Railway and is 326 miles from Calcutta. The town has many State buildings and tanks. The chief industry and trade are tobacco, jute, paddy and mustard seed. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) A Dak Bungalow near the railway station. (2) Circuit House, where visitors of position are accommodated. (3) A Panthashala in the neighbourhood of the railway station, provides accommodation for visitors. (4) Dharamshala conducted by the State. Boarding and lodging, usually for a day only, is provided to the visitors. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, buses, hackney carriages and bullock carts. **Hotels:**—There are three Hindu and three Mahommedan hotels situated within a mile from the railway station, on the way to the Bazar. **Clubs:**—The Cooch-Bihar Club, Maharaja Sree

Jitendra Narayan Club, and several amateur theatrical clubs. Places of Interest:—The ruins of Gosanuari, the seat of the Khen Kings of Kamtapur, are 12 miles away. Within six miles there are a few other old temples and shrines of considerable popularity, including "Madhupur Dham" which is sacred to the Mahapurushiyas of Assam who make an annual pilgrimage there in great numbers. The Shiva Temple of Banaswara is of great antiquity. A big Mela is held here on the occasion of the Shivratri festival. In the town itself there is a big tank, a temple dedicated to Shiva and a bridge entirely of masonry work, all of them over a century old. There are some gardens laid out in modern style, including Narendra Narayan Park, the Keshab Ashram and the palace gardens. Place of Entertainment:—New Cinema.

ASSAM

The province of Assam, which is under a Governor, falls into three natural divisions, the valley of the Surma in the south, the valley of the Brahmaputra in the north and the Assam Hills, lying between. It is the gateway of India on the north-east frontier. Assam is a land of villages and all along the frontier there are tribes of hill-men. The Naga Hills divide Assam from Manipur State. The climate of Assam is damp and there is abundant rainfall throughout the province. Besides the railways, the rivers of Assam provide a means of communication in the province and a great deal of trade passes through them. Assam is one of the chief tea-growing areas of the world. Cotton, jute and rice are the chief crops and silk is largely produced. Coal, petroleum and limestone are the important minerals of the province.

SHILLONG: The summer capital of Assam, is situated on a tableland surrounded by pine woods in the heart of the Khasi and Jainti Hills, about 5,000 ft. above sea level. Owing to the whole region being subject to earthquakes, houses in Shillong are built of wood and not of masonry. Shillong is a delightful hill station of Assam,

popular with visitors from all parts of India. The climate is mild and equable. Shillong is connected by motor road with Gauhati and also with Cherrapunji and Sylhet. The visitor from Calcutta travelling by the Eastern Bengal Railway can reach Shillong in less than 24 hours. The last 60 miles of the journey is made by car through delightful mountain scenery. Arriving at Amingaon by the Eastern Bengal Railway the river is crossed by railway steamer to Pandu, from where the road proceeds to Shillong via Gauhati. On the journey to Shillong the visitor meets with Government forests abounding in game and crosses rivers noted for the sport they afford. The chief features of Shillong are delightful walks and motor rides. The sports available are golf, polo, horse-racing, Khasi archery and Khasi dance. **Dak Bungalows** :— (1) Earle Indian Sanatorium, Inglesby Lane. (2) Moslem Guest House, Quinton Road. (3) Dak Bungalow. **Public Conveyances** :— Taxis and buses. No fixed rate per mile. **Hotels** :— (1) Pinewood Hotel, Bivar Road. (2) Stonylands, Laitumkbrah. (3) Hill Top Hotel. (4) Happy Lodge, Jail Road. (5) The Hermitage Hotel. **Clubs** :— (1) Shillong Club. (2) Kelsall Club, Kelsall Road. (3) Assam Club, Laban. (4) Lady Keane Club. **Places of Interest** :— (1) Ward's Lake. (2) Beedon and Bishop Waterfalls. (3) Mrs. Holders Fruit Garden. (4) Government Fruit Garden. (5) Shillong Peak. (6) Upper Shillong Government Farm. (7) Dr. Robert's Hospital. (8) Pasteur Institute. (9) Burra Bazar of Shillong. (10) Crinoline Falls Swimming Pool. **Places of Entertainment** :— (1) Kelvin Cinema. (2) Bijou Cinema. (3) Opera Theatrical Hall. (4) Quinton Memorial Hall. (5) Khasi Theatrical Hall. (6) Garrison Theatre. (7) Hippodrome Cinema.

DIBRUGARH: The commercial centre and headquarters of the Lakhimpur District, has a large European population on account of its cool and pleasant climate. Dibrugarh is the terminus for river steamers from Calcutta and for the railway which joins the Assam-Bengal line at Tinsukhia. It is situated on the confluence of the

Brahmaputra and the Dibru rivers, the tributary of the Brahmaputra river, and has tea gardens around it. There are four aerodromes situated on the outside of this town. **Dak Bungalow:**—At Morton Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Motor cars, hackney carriages and cycle rickshaws. **Hotels:**—(1) Paradise Boarding, Rihabari Road. (2) Assam Hotel. (3) Bishram Bhawan. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Aurora Cinema, Marwari Road. (2) Talkie House, Thalukpara Road. (3) Garrison Theatre, Trunk Road.

GAUHATI: The terminus of the Assam-Bengal Railway, it lies on the banks of the Brahmaputra. It is connected by a good metalled road with Shillong and Cherrapunji on the south and with Pandu on the west, which is connected by railway Co.'s steamers with Aminagaon of the E. B. Railway. Gauhati is the chief centre of trade in lower Assam. The town is surrounded by hills and the Brahmaputra river runs through it, which adds to the natural beauty.

There is one Dak Bungalow at the railway station. There is a Municipal Serai house within the town. **Public Conveyances:**—Motor lorries, taxis, pony carts and hackney carriages. **Hotels:**—Hindu Nivas. Besides, there are several Hindu and Mahomedan hotels throughout the town. **Places of Interest:**—Gauhati, the old capital of the ancient kingdom of Kamrup, contains many celebrated temples such as the temple of Kamakhya, Aswakranta, Nabagraha, Hasistasram and Umananda, on an island in the heart of the Brahmaputra river. There are several big old tanks and a monument at the foot of the Sukleswar hillock, which presents a fine sight. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Kumar Bhaskar Theatre. (2) Arijanaty Rangalay Theatre. (3) Kelvin Cinema. (4) Picture House.

SILCHAR: The headquarters of the Cachar District is situated on the left bank of the Barak river. Silchar is the terminus of the Jaganathganj-Silchar section of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Passengers from Calcutta

travel by train from Sealdah to Serajganj and thence by steamer to Jaganathganj, where they entrain for Silchar. It is connected by rail with Gauhati and also with Dibrugarh via Lumding junction. There is a motorable road which connects Silchar with Shillong, the capital of the Province of Assam. Imphal in Manipur State and Aijal in the Lushai Hills are also connected by roads with Silchar. There are many tea gardens in the district and a vast area is occupied by rice and sugarcane fields. Silchar is famous for tea, rice, sugarcane and timber. It is an educational and industrial centre, having schools and a college for boys and girls and also teachers, training schools. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Dak Bungalow on Kutchery Road and a Circuit House for Government officials. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Taxis. (4) Buses. **Hotels:**—(1) Maya Hotel, Narshigtola. (2) Empire Hotel. (3) Azidia Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) India Club, Tarapur. (2) Silchar Club, Cantonment Circular Road. (3) Regimental Institute, Magazine Road. (4) Retreat Club, Club Road. (5) Mahommedan Sporting Club. (6) Military Sporting Club. (7) R.D.I. Reading Room. (8) Keatinge Library. (9) Ananda Parisad, Tarapur. (10) K. K. Chanda Smriti Bhawan. **Places of Interest:**—Serpentine Lake and Park and Shower's Monument. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Oriental Talkies, Silchar Hailakandi Road. (2) Kalabati Talkies.

SIBSAGAR: A town situated on the Dikho, a tributary of the Brahmaputra river. It can be reached from Simaluguri junction on the Gauhati-Tinsukhia section of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Sibsagar Town is a railway station on the branch line of the railway, from Simaluguri to Khowang. It has a healthful climate. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Dak Bungalow situated on the northern side of Sibsagar Tank. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses, at consolidated rates. (3) Hackney carriages, rates according to distances. **Hotels:**—There are two hotels in the town. **Clubs:**—(1) Sibsagar Town Club. (2) Sibsagar Reading Club and Library. (3) Sibsagar

Evening Club. (4) Sibragar Duhar Union Club. (5) Sibragar Dhaish Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Sibragar Tank. (2) Sibragar Temples. (3) Ancient Cannons, near the Tank side. (4) Bridge over the Dikho river, constructed at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees. Places of Entertainment:—There is a theatrical club and a cinema.

SADIYA: The town can be reached from Saikhoa Ghat by crossing the Brahmaputra river on which it is situated. Saikhoa Ghat is a railway station on the Makum-Saikhoa branch of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway. Sadiya is an important station on the north-east Indian frontier and a British army unit is stationed here to keep watch on the savage hill tribes beyond the frontier. Dak Bungalow:—There is one Inspection Bungalow having one room. Crockery is available but visitors will have to make their own arrangements for cooking. Public Conveyances:—Taxis, buses, and bullock carts. Clubs:—(1) European Club. (2) Indian Club—Sadiya Union Club. Places of Interest:—There is a pillar of historical importance called the Ahom Pillar, which is in front of the Political Officer's residence at Sadiya.

MANIPUR STATE: It is a tributary State, in the east of Assam and is ruled by a Raja. A Political Agent is stationed in Imphal, the capital, which is situated 2,000 ft. above sea level, where three rivers meet. It is a large town and has a cool and pleasant climate. Imphal is connected by road with Silchar, the terminus of the Chandpur-Silchar section of the Assam-Bengal Railway. It can also be reached from Manipur Road station on the Gauhati-Tinsukhia section of the same railway. There is a motorable road connecting Manipur Road with Imphal via Kohima and buses are available at the station. Dak Bungalow:—A State Dak Bungalow under the control of the State Engineer, Imphal. There are neither public conveyances available nor any places of interest in the town. Hotel:—A Hindu hotel of Babu N. K. Kar, Imphal. Place of Entertainment:—A cinema in Sadar Bazar, Imphal.

BIHAR

Bihar lies between Bengal in the east and the United Provinces in the west, and is broadly divided into north and south Bihar by the river Ganges. The tract known as Chota Nagpur, of which the ancient name is Jharkhand and which is the home of the Adivasis, e.g. Santhals, Mundas, Oraons, Kols and Hoes, is also included in Bihar. It is a picturesque plateau rich in wood and minerals.

Bihar and Orissa were first separated from Bengal in 1912 by King George V. In 1935 Orissa was separated from Bihar and placed under a Governor.

Bihar was once known as Magadha and Anga, south of the Ganges and Vaisali and Tirhoot in the north of the Ganges. The modern name of Bihar is traceable to "Vihara," meaning land of Buddhist and Jain temples and seats of learning. Gautam Buddha attained holy Viveka in Budhgaya when Bimbisara reigned as King in Magadha. Rajgir (Rajgriha, capital of Bimbisara) and Nalanda, the great residential university of the Buddhists over 1,000 years ago, are in South Bihar.

PATNA: Ancient Pataliputra, whence Asoka and Chandragupta reigned, was built at the confluence of rivers Sone and Ganges. The archaeological excavations in Bulandibagh and Kunhrar have definitely proved these. The river Sone has now changed its course and meets the Ganges near Fatwa some 13 or 14 miles below Patna. The old town is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Patna has three railway stations, Patna junction, Gulzarbagh and Patna City along the E. I. Rly. line. Patna junction is 338 miles from Howrah by the main line. Patna, of which Bankipore is the western portion, is the headquarters of the Patna District and is also the seat of the Divisional Commissioner. New Patna or the present capital of the province is co-terminus with old Patna towards the west and was built in a planned way about 30 to 35 years ago. It is a city of nicely laid out offices and residential buildings with evergreen

grass plots, parks and gardens. The Government House, the Secretariat, the Veterinary College buildings, the High Court, the Council House are some of the prominent buildings. This new capital is managed by a separate civic administration called the Patna Administration Committee, whereas the old town is looked after by the Patna City Municipality. Patna City proper or Azimabad, the Muslim town, wherein 200 years ago lived Jagat Seth the banker and Raja Ram Narain, lies between Gulzarbagh and Maroolganj and had a city moat in the west as also in the east guarded by gateway. Dak Bungalows:—A big Dak Bungalow belonging to the District Board, is about one and half miles north of Patna junction railway station. An Inspection Bungalow belonging to the P.W.D. in the new capital is near Sir Sultan's Palace. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis, (2) Buses, (3) Tomtoms, (4) Cycle rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Regis Hotel, Fraser Road, (2) Grand Hotel, Fraser Road, (3) Dias Hotel, (4) Pinto Hotel at Chauhatts and at Station Road. Clubs:—(1) Patna New Club, (2) Rajendra Club, (3) Posts & Telegraphs Recreation Club, (4) The European Club. Places of Interest:—(1) The Granary or Golghar was constructed by Mr. Garstin, Collector, in 1784 for storage of food and grains as a preventive against famines. It is a huge dome of which (approachable by view of the old and the new towns can be had, (2) The Patna Museum, a fine artistic edifice, possessing an unique collection of old Indian coins and Tibetan Art pictures, (3) Sir Sultan's Palace, (4) The High Court, (5) Secretariat and Council buildings, (6) Hardinge Park, new capital, (7) George V Memorial, near Government House, (8) Khudabux Oriental Library, has the finest collection of old Persian and Arabic manuscripts of historical interest, (9) Sanghi Masjid, (10) Gulzarbagh Government Press and Cottage Industries Institute, (11) Padriki-haveli, a Roman Catholic church in Patna City, (12) Agamkuan, a very big well with a circumference of 30'-4" and 60' deep. It is stated that

dead bodies of prisoners of war were thrown by Asoka prior to his conversion to Buddhism. (13) The Quilla House, Patna City. (14) Kumhrar, site of archaeological excavations of the Asoka age. (15) Patan Devi Temple, the sacred place for Hindus, Gulzaribagh. (16) Har Mandir, Gurudwara of the Sikhs, in Patna City. A holy place of pilgrimage, being the birthplace of the 10th and last Guru, Gobind Singhji. (17) The Sinha Library in Bankipore. (18) University, Bankipore. (19) Bhawar-pokhar Park in Bakerganj, Bankipore. (20) New Park Congressnagar, Kadamkuan. (21) Mangle's Tank Garden, Patna City. (22) Hardinge Park, in the new capital. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Elphinstone Cinema, Bankipore. (2) Regent Cinema, Bankipore. (3) Rup Mahal, Pachimdarwaja. (4) Nishat Talkies, Sadargali. (5) Pearl Theatre, Patna Gaya Road.

GAYA: The holy city of the Hindus, is second only to Benares in sanctity. Budh-Gaya is seven miles to the south and is connected by a good metalled road. Gaya is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is 57 miles from Patna. It is the junction of Patna-Gaya and South Bihar Railways running to Patna junction and to Lakhisarai, respectively, and connecting with the main line of the East Indian Railway. There is an aerodrome six miles from the town, on the Sherghatty Road. Gaya and its surroundings were once the centre of great Buddhist activity and the temple at Budh-Gaya, seven miles from the railway station, is an object of great veneration of the Buddhists. It is said that here Buddha, the preacher of Buddhism, found 'Light' under the famous Bo tree. To the Hindus, Gaya is a place of pilgrimage, where offerings to the spirits of their dead ancestors are made. The visitor to the city will find many objects of historical and archaeological interest. Dak Bungalow:—District Board Dak Bungalow, opposite the District Board Office at Gaya. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Ekkas. (4) Tongas. (5) Rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Ripon Hotel, Kedarnath Market. (2) New Palace Hotel, Kutchery

Road. Places of Interest:—(1) Budh-Gaya Temple, seven miles from the town, has a tower 180 ft. high. The famous Bo tree is near this temple. (2) Brahamjoni Hills, about a mile to the south from the old town. (3) Pretsila Hills, about seven miles from the town. (4) Vishnupada Temple, in the old town, is the centre of Hindu pilgrimage. The temple is a solid structure of granite and was constructed in 1787. (5) Whitty Park, Kutchery Road, Gaya. (6) Ramshilla Hills, about a mile from the new town, on Sherghatty Road. (7) Wireless Station, eight miles from the town. (8) The famous Sone Bridge, near Delhri-on-Sone railway station, on the main line of the E. I. Railway from Gaya to Moghul-Sarai. The bridge was built by the railway in 1900 and is one of the largest in India. (9) Barabar Caves, 30 miles by car from Gaya or six miles from Bela station on the Patna-Gaya branch. These ancient caves are hewn out of solid granite and are of Buddhist origin. On the summit of the Barabar Hills stands a solitary temple and the caves are below in a valley. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Bharat Talkies, Halliday Road. (2) National Talkies, Kutchery Road. (3) Paradise Talkies, Eden Road. (4) Radha Talkies, Railway Institute, Gaya.

MONGHYR: An ancient town on the right bank of the Ganges river and the capital of Mir Kasim, the last Nawab of Bihar. Monghyr is the headquarters of a district which is famous for the manufacture of ebony carvings and fire-arms. Monghyr can be reached from Jamalpur junction on the Howrah to Mokameh section of the East Indian Railway. The Monghyr branch of the railway runs from here six miles to Monghyr. The town is beautifully situated and has an excellent service. The outside the ramparts of an old fort, and inside, overlooking the Ganges, is the Civil Station. Dak Bungalows:—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow. (2) Government Circuit House. (3) Dharamshalas. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses. (3) Hackney carriages.

(4) Ekkas. Hotels:—There are no hotels worth mentioning in the town and visitors to the place stay at the Dak Bungalow. Clubs:—(1) Garret Club. (2) European Club, Piparpanti. (3) European Club, Basdeopur. (4) The Sifton Club, a cosmopolitan club, open to the public. General activities include tennis, ping-pong, etc. (5) The Marriot Club, a cosmopolitan club, open to the public. It was founded in 1878, and is housed in its own building and has sporting, dramatic, literary sections, and a library. Places of Interest:—(1) Sitakund Hot Springs, a sacred spot five miles east of the town, a favourite resort of Hindus. (2) Fort of Monghyr is a very ancient monument. It is said to date from Raja Karan's time, after whose name a hillock within the fort, with a nice modern building called Karan Choura House, has been named. There are also a few other ancient buildings situated within the local jail compound. An interesting underground passage of considerable length starts from these buildings and opens out into the Ganges. (3) Cigarette Factory, situated in the town. (4) The extensive workshops of the East Indian Railway at Jamalpur. (5) Peerpahar, Raja Todarmal's residence. (6) Monghyr Industrial Corporation. (7) Radiant Chemicals Co. Ltd., and Bihar Chemical Industries. (8) Bihar Chemical & Perfumery Works. (9) Nandan Hosiery Factory. (10) Chandiasthan, a worshipping place of Raja Karan, the generous King who distributed gold amongst the poor. (11) Shali-Peer-Napha, an ancient tomb of the time of Nawab Mir Kasim of Bihar. (12) Manpathal, foot-print of Maharani Sri Sitaji, situated on a hillock in the Ganges. (13) Kasimbazar, famous for the manufacture of guns. (14) Dakranala, the old broken bridge on the Ganges, built at the time of Nawab Mir Kasim. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Paramount Talkies, in the Garret Club. (2) New Empire Talkies, in the Marriot Club.

MUZAFFARPUR: The town is situated on the Gandak river, to the north of Patna, and is the headquarters of the Tirhut Division. Muzaffarpur is a railway

junction on the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the Sonapur-Mokameh section. Muzaffarpur is famous for lichi and mangoes and has a very big cloth market. Dak Bungalow:—District Board Dak Bungalow, near the railway station, and several Dharamshalas. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Lorries. (3) Phaetons. (4) Landaus. (5) Tandems. (6) Rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Hotel De Paris, Laxmi Narayan Road, near the railway station. (2) Grand Hotel, near the railway station. (3) Tower Hotel, Kalyani Chowk. (4) Bhartia Restria Hotel, Dharamshala Chowk. Club:—The European Club, near Kutchery compound. Places of Interest:—(1) A very ancient and historical place called "Vaishali," situated 20 miles west of the town. (2) Prince of Wales Municipal Garden. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Shyam Talkies. (2) Chitra Cinema.

BHAGALPUR: A railway junction on the Howrah-Sahibganj-Mokameh section of 265 miles from Howrah. One line to Mandar Hill in the south and another to Thana Bikpur in the north-east. Bhagalpur is situated on the south bank of the Ganges river and is an important commercial centre. Dak Bungalow:—A Dak Bungalow is situated in the heart of the town. Public Conveyances:—Hackney carriages, tongas, taxis and buses available at moderate rates. Hotels:—(1) Paradise Hotel. (2) Elahi Hotel. (3) Calcutta Cafe. Clubs:—(1) Bhagalpur Station Club. (2) Bhagalpur Institute. (3) Bhagalpur Social Club. (4) Bhagalpur Milani Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Tilakothi. (2) Company Bagh. (3) Champanagar, an old town of Buddhist interest, four miles to the west. (4) Temple of Gopinath, conveniently reached by rail. (5) Places of Interest:—(1) Madhu Laxmi Cinema. (2) Picture Palace.

ARRAH: A civil station and headquarters of the Shahabad District. Arrah railway junction is 31 miles from Patna junction on the main line of the East Indian Railway to Moghul Sarai. A railway line of the Arrah-

Sasram Light Railway runs to Sasram junction, 61 miles away. There are two sugar mills besides several rice and wheat mills in Arrah. It has the celebrated "Arrah House," the scene of the brave defence by a dozen Europeans and 50 Sikhs against an overwhelming force during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) District Dak Bungalow, Nawadah Station Road. (2) Circuit House, Katira. (3) H. P. Dass Dharamshala, Mahajantoli No. 1. (4) New Sunder Jain Dharamshala, Sheogunj. **Public Conveyances:**—Motor lorries, tongas, hackney carriages, bullock carts palanquins, khatolas and cycle rickshaws. **Hotel:**—Jagernath Hotel, Gopali Chawk. **Clubs:**—(1) European Club, Katira. (2) Arrah Town Club. (3) Shahabad Club, Sheoganj. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Arrah House, situated south of Ramna, in the Judge's compound. (2) **Ancient Temples:** Devi Asthan, situated in Chawk Masjid; Sidh Asthan Temple in Mahalla Bintoli; Burhawa Mahadewa in Mahalla Mahadewa. (3) Jumma Mosque (Shahi House) in Chawk Masjid. (4) Bibi Sahebani, an old monument in ruins, situated in Mahalla Mirgunj. (5) Maulabagh Karbala, in Mahalla Maulabagh. (6) Sada Sawan, another monument in ruins, situated north of Mahalla Bintoli in the fields. (7) Lall Park, Ramna Maidan. (8) Maharaja Bahadur's Garden, near the station. (9) Babu Amirchand's Garden, near Circuit House. (10) Jain Bala Vishram and Jain Temple with a huge image of marble. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Shahabad Sangit Sangh College, situated in Zamira Lodge in Mahajantoli No. 2. (2) New Cinema, Mahalla Sheogunj. (3) Mohan Cinema, Mahalla Babu Bazar.

BUXAR: Is twenty-three miles from Arrah, and the main line of the railway runs to Buxar railway station. Situated on the Ganges river, Buxar is famous as the place where a decisive battle was fought by Major Munro against Siraj-ud-daulah and Mir Kasim, which secured a firm footing for the British Empire in India.

SASRAM: Famous for the magnificent tomb of Sher Shah, who was once the Emperor of Delhi. Sasram

is a railway junction on the main line of the East Indian Railway, 64 miles from Gaya. The Devandu waterfall in Sasram is interesting.

HEALTH RESORTS IN BIHAR

(Served by the East Indian Railway)

MADHUPUR: It is in the Santhal Parganas, on the main line of the E. I. Railway, 183 miles from Calcutta and has an elevation of 820 ft. above sea level. It has a nice climate and is popular among people who desire a change to quiet surroundings. Madhupur is famous for its flower gardens. Connecting with the main line at Madhupur is a branch line (to the Kurhurbaree coalfields) which terminates at Giridih, 206 miles from Calcutta. Like Madhupur, it is healthful with a dry climate, and accommodation for visitors is available. The town of Madhupur, though occupying a small area of 4.759 sq. miles, is complete in itself and affords all sorts of facilities and comforts to residents as well as visitors. Sanitation, neatness and cleanliness of the town have been highly spoken of. Besides other things of daily necessity such as milk, ghee, fish and meat, abundant quantities of vegetables are available in the local market. There are two M.E. schools, ten primary schools and a high school both for boys and girls. Madhupur is noted for trade in rice and paddy and has four rice mills, one flour mill and two oil mills. There are also three leather tanneries. Dak

- Inspection Bungalow of four
- Taxis, hackney carriages
- Nitha Nivas Boarding House
- (2) Dhakeshwari Board-
- P. Bose Road. (3) Majes-
- ic. Places of Interest:—
- (1) Flower garden of Mr. S. B. Chatterji, Babu Sarba-
- dhikari Road. (2) Tagore Castle of Maharaj P. K.
- Tagore, Christian Road. (3) Marble Hall, Lord Sinha
- Road, Lalgurh. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Railway
- Indian Institute (containing one cinema hall). (2)

Recreation Club. (3) Jitendranath Public Library.

RAJGIR: One of the best health resorts in the province and also an important place of pilgrimage for Buddhists. Rajgir, or Rajgriha, in ancient times was the capital of Pataliputra. The remains of forts and other monuments are still to be found here. Rajgir is surrounded by tree-clad hills and the scenery here is both charming and restful. The names of the five hills surrounding Rajgir are Bipula Gir, Ratna Gir, Sona Gir, Udaya Gir and Bavhav Gir. It was at Rajgir that Buddha used to preach Buddhism and the relics of that period include monuments, stupas and temples on the top of the hills. Jainism was also preached at Rajgir by Mahavir. The remains of the ancient Nalanda University, where 10,000 students learnt Sanskrit and other arts, are to be found at Nalanda, 6 miles north of Rajgir. The remains of the university buildings, boarding houses, stupas, etc., are now in the charge of the Archaeological Department. There is a museum where there are on display some of the relics found during excavation. The most charming and valuable things at Rajgir are the hot springs of unknown origin. The springs are in the shape of falls and wells and visitors bathe sitting under the falls and by immersing in the wells. The temperature of the springs vary from 101° to 105°. There are 20 hot springs and "kunds" at Rajgir and its neighbourhood. The scientific and geological departments have declared that the cause of the temperature of the springs is radium and not sulphur and hence bathers get cured of skin diseases, rheumatism, gout, etc. The water contains radium, calcium, phosphorus, iron and is very light, tasteful, digestive and healthful. Rajgir is not a town but a village and is somewhat malarious during the monsoon. Rice, ghee and other foodstuffs are exported. Some medicinal herbs are also to be found here. Stone ballast for road metalling are exported to different districts. Rajgir can be reached from Buktiarpur, a junction station 74 miles from Gaya, on the main line of the East Indian Railway. A line of the Buktiarpur-Bihar Light Railway runs from

ere to Rajgir, 33 miles away. **Dak Bungalows:**— There is one Inspection Bungalow and one Rest House and several Dharamshalas for pilgrims. **Public Conveyances:**— (1) Bullock carts. (2) Tomtoms. (3) Dholis. (4) Taxis. **Hotels:**— There are no hotels and visitors stay at the Rest House and get their meals from the Khanna of the Inspection Bungalow. **Places of Interest:**— (1) Nalanda University at Nalanda. (2) Jarasundh Fort. (3) Hot springs. (4) Museum at Nalanda. (5) Public Library. (6) Temples.

CHOTA-NAGPUR

This sub-province which divides Bihar from Orissa, is an upland tract of hills and plateaux. The higher plateaux have an elevation of about 2,000 ft. and have a pleasant climate.

JAMSHEDPUR: A great industrial centre in the Singhbhum District of Chota-Nagpur Division in the Province of Bihar. The name Jamshedpur has been given to this town in memory of Jamshedji Tata, founder of the Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd. It can be reached from Tatanagar railway junction, on the main line from Howrah to Nagpur of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Tatanagar is 186 miles from Howrah and 1007 miles from Bombay. Two branch lines of the railways run from here, one to Barkakana and the other to Badampahar. Jamshedpur is accessible by two roads, connecting Purulia on the north and Chaibasa on the south by plane on the company's aerodrome. It is a very clean and neat town

other steel products. The works produce over two-thirds of India's iron and steel and are the largest in the East. The blaze of the giant furnaces can be seen miles away at night. **Dak Bungalows:**— (1) The Sakchi Dak Bungalow. (2) The Sakchi Scrai. (3) The Circuit House. (4) P.

W. Inspection Bungalow. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Buses—fares according to distance. (3) Tongas. (4) Rickshaws. **Hotels:**—(1) The Tisco Hotel. (2) B. N. Rly. Refreshment Rooms. (3) Jamshedpur Boarding, N. Road East. (4) Mahatashram, Sakchi. (5) Boulevard Hotel, Sakchi-Boulevard Road. **Clubs:**—(1) Beldih Club. (2) Chota-Nagpur Club. (3) Indian Association. (4) The Bengal Club. (5) Jamshedpur Club. (6) Andhra Dramatic Society. (7) Milanee Club. (8) Maharashtra Mandale. (9) Golmuri Club, Golmuri. (10) Madrasi Sammelan. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Factories of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., and other associated companies. (2) Dimna Reservoir, six miles away, constructed at a cost of over 50 lakhs of rupees. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Regal Talkies. (2) Jamshedpur Talkies. (3) Basant Talkies. (4) Star Talkies.

RANCHI: The headquarters of the Chota-Nagpur Division, is situated 2,000 ft. above sea level. It is also the summer capital of the Government of Bihar and is noted for its cool and dry climate. Ranchi is a well-known hill station, to which health-seekers and holiday makers flock in increasing number every year. Ranchi railway station lies on the narrow gauge section of the B. N. Railway broad gauge from Purulia to Lohardaga. Visitors from Calcutta travel by the B. N. Railway from Howrah via Tatanagar to Muri junction, where they change to the narrow gauge section for Ranchi, or go by motor car or bus from Muri. It is also accessible by car from Calcutta and Jamshedpur. Ranchi is a pleasant town, noted for its picturesque scenes and has many fine roads, well shaded by avenues of great trees. Motoring, horse-riding and golfing are popular pastimes of the visitors. **Dak Bungalow:**—Opposite European Hospital. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, lorries and rickshaws. **Hotels:**—(1) B.N.R. Hotel, near the railway station. (2) Grand Hotel, New Ranchi Station. (3) Clayton's Hotel, Main Road. (4) Arya Nivas, Chaibasa Main Road. (5) Hill View, in Lalpur. **Clubs:**—(1) Ranchi Club, Chaibasa Main Road. (2) Union Club and Library

Tharpakhana. It is an Indian club providing indoor and outdoor games and has an up-to-date extensive library and a free reading room. The general activities of the Club include theatricals, lectures, debates and meetings. (3) The Bihar Club, Amlatoli. A cosmopolitan club, situated in its own building on Main Road. The objects of the club are to promote intellectual and physical welfare. It has a library, sports and other sections. Places of Interest:—(1) Ranchi Lake. (2) Ranchi Hill. (3) Morhabadi Hill. (4) Hundru Falls. (5) Jonha Falls, at the head of which there is a beautiful temple of Lord Buddha, which is a place of pilgrimage. (6) Itki Sanatorium, 20 miles from the town, where patients suffering from tuberculosis are treated. (7) Indian Mental Hospital, six miles from the town. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Ratan Talkies, Chaibasa Main Road. (2) Rupasri Talkies, Chaibasa Main Road. (3) Plaza, Hazaribagh Road.

HAZARIBAGH: A sanatorium in Chota-Nagpur situated 2,000 ft. above sea level. It is accessible from Hazaribagh Road station on the main line of the East Indian Railway and is 215 miles from Calcutta and 77 miles from Gaya junction. There is a good road from the station to Hazaribagh and buses are available. Hazaribagh is in the midst of small hills and picturesque jungle scenery. There are three lakes in the vicinity of the town. Hotels:—Hampton Court and Rose Cottage.

ORISSA

Since 1935 Orissa has been separated from Bihar and is under a Governor. It has a Legislative Assembly. Orissa is a coastal plain and is on the delta of the Mahanadi river. Extensive canals have been made for irrigating the land and sugarcane and jute are the important products. The Tributary States are in the hilly tract and are ruled by their respective chiefs under a Political Agent.

CUTTACK: The capital of Orissa, is an ancient

town and is situated in the delta of the Mahanadi river. Great stone embankments have been constructed at the northern and southern side of the town to protect the town from devastating tides and floods of the rivers. Another feature of the town is the anicut which has been built by the P.W.D. on the Mahanadi to keep the canals to their proper level and to check the river to a certain extent. The ancient fort in the town is in ruins. Cuttack is known for its horn and ivory products and for filigree work in silver. There is also a thriving bell metal industry. Handloom industry and cottage industries producing unbreakable toys have been lately started. It has an area of 10 sq. miles and a population of a lakh. The main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Howrah to Waltair passes through Cuttack and a branch line of the railway runs from Cuttack to Talcher. From Waltair the line continues to Madras over the M. & S. M. Railway lines.

Dak Bungalows:—(1) Cantonment Inspection Bungalow. (2) P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow. (3) Circuit House, within Cuttack Fort area. (4) Dharamshalas, one at Baka-Bazar and another at Chaudhury Bazar. (5) District Dak Bungalow at Chouliaganj, near Cuttack railway station.

Public Conveyances:—Rickshaws, buses and hackney carriages.

Hotels:—(1) Park Hotel, Chaudhury Bazar. (2) Dey's Hotel, Chaudhury Bazar. (3) Paradise Hotel, at Ranihat. (4) South Indian Hotel, Ranihat. (5) Dawn Cabin.

Clubs:—(1) Cuttack Club. (2) Union Club.

Places of Interest:—(1) Jobra Anicut, on the Mahanadi river. (2) Mahratta Fort, on Barbati Killa Maidan. (3) Stone embankments on the Mahanadi and Kathjuri rivers. (4) Stable of the Mahratta forces at Chauliaganj, near the railway station. (5) Ladies' Park, on the Kathjuri Embankment. (6) Gauri Shankar Park, Chaudhury Bazar. (7) Marood Centre Park, Buxibazar. (8) Khandgiri Caves, 19 miles south-east of Cuttack. The caves date back to more than 2,000 years. (9) Naraj Weir, 6 to 7 miles west of Cuttack town. (10) Bhubaneswar, 22 miles south-east by road. (11) Churang Garh, nearly 10 miles

south of Cuttack within forest area and (12) College Museum, Chauliaganj, Ravinshaw College. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Capital Cinema, Buxibazar. (2) Prabhat Cinema, Buxibazar. (3) Orissa Theatre. (4) Anapurna Theatre.

PURI: Famous as the site of the great temple of Jagannath and popular as a health resort, this place is largely visited by both Hindus and non-Hindus from all over India. It is a seaport town and is the headquarters of the Orissa Government during the summer. The climate is cool and pleasant. Puti can be reached by a branch line from Khurda Road, a junction on the main line from Howrah to Waltair of the B. N. Railway. The great temple of Jagannath dominates the landscape at Puri and its elaborate carvings and mouldings are the finest examples of Oriya architecture. The famous black marble pillar (with the figure of Garuda, or an eagle, on top) beautifully worked out stands in front of the temple. A 20 ft. high wall forms a square enclosure and in the centre of each there is a massive gateway. The Jagannath Car Festival, which is held annually during June or July, is the most famous amongst religious processions in India. At this time three images are drawn in great cars to the Garden House, a mile away from the great temple. The cars are dragged by the pilgrims and are 45 ft. high, with wooden wheels seven feet in diameter. Puri has a nice sea beach where many happy hours can be spent, either on the sands or sea-bathing. There are many European residences on the beach. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) Forest Bungalow, Government House Road. (2) P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow, Government House Road. (3) Circuit House, Government House Road. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Hackney carriages. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Bullock carts. (4) Taxis. **Hotels:**—(1) B. N. Railway Hotel, Chakratirth Road. (2) Lodge Hotel, Chakratirth Road. (3) Arya Nivas Hotel. (4) Sea View Hotel, all on Marine Parade Road. (5) Ramkrishna Hotel, Swargadwar Road. (6) Beach Hotel and Sanatorium. (7) Nabotkal Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) European Club

Government House Road. (2) Ministerial Officers' Club, Sadar Thana Road. (3) Jagannath Amateur Club, Ramachandi Sahi. (4) Victoria Club, Marine Parade Road. Places of Interest:— (1) The great Jagannath Temple. (2) Roys' Museum. (3) The Beach. (4) Balukhand. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Laxmi Talkies, Ramachandi Sahi. (2) Annapurna Theatre, Grand Road.

KONARAK: A visit should be made to the Black Pagoda at Konarak, which lies 20 miles north of Puri, along the sea coast. The motor road from Puri to Konarak via Pipli is 54 miles. The Black Pagoda was originally a temple to the Sun God and is the most amazing of the relics of ancient India. A great part of it is in ruins but the porch of the temple still stands and has magnificent carvings on it. As the result of the efforts of the Archaeological Survey a great change has been made. The gateways with their life-sized pieces of elephants, horses and lions, the basement of the porch with its carved wheels, colossal figures of warriors on prancing horses, and sculptured groups at Konarak are now exposed to view. Konarak should be visited if one desires to see wonderful specimens of art, sculpture and architecture of ancient India and to observe the remarkable feats of engineering of the builders. There is a P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow at Konarak which is in charge of the Executive Engineer, Southern Division, at Cuttack.

BHUBANESWAR: The temples at Bhubaneswar are amongst the oldest in India and contain Oriya type of architecture. The railway station of Bhubaneswar is 18 miles from Cuttack on the main line of the B.N. Railway from Howrah to Waltair. Though the journey from the station to the shrines is troublesome the place is worth a visit. Non-Hindu visitors are not allowed to enter the compound of the Lingaraj Temple but a view of the temple and the other smaller shrines can be obtained from the platform erected here. The other prominent temple in the area is the temple of Mukteswar. Visitors are allowed to enter and those who see it admit that this

richly carved temple is the best in the collection there. . . . and remains at Bhubaneswar . . . and the rock edicts at . . . is an Inspection Bungalow of the District Board of Puri, from whom permission should be obtained to occupy it.

KHANDAGIRI: The Jain caves in the Khandagiri Hills can be reached from Khandagiri railway station, five miles from Bhubaneswar, on the main line of the B. N. Railway from Howrah to Waltair. The 63 caves at Khandagiri are very interesting ancient relics and . . . The three peaks to the hill consist of . . . Hill, Khandagiri Hill, and . . . agiri Hill has the greater number of caves. There is a Rest House at Khandagiri in charge of the Collector of Puri.

SAMBALPUR: This Civil Station is situated on the Mahanadi river and is the centre of trade of the tributary States around the town. A branch line of the B. N. Railway from Jharsuguda terminates at Sambalpur. Jharsuguda junction lies on the main line of the railway from Howrah to Napier and Sambalpur is 30 miles by rail from the junction. Dak Bungalows:— (1) Government Dak Bungalow, Civil Station. (2) Government Circuit House, Civil Station. (3) District Council, Sarai . . . (4) Chandra Lal Dharamshala, Nayapara. Gurupa. (6) Parambansa (7) Barabazar Dharamshala, Barabazar. Public Conveyances:— (1) Buses— Cutchi Motor Transport, from Balibundha stand to Bargarh; Misra Motor Transport, from the stand near the Head Post Office of Miramandali via Angul; Sonapur Motor Service Company, from the stand near the Head Post Office to Sonapur via Dhama. (2) Hackney carriages, 1st and 2nd class, fares according to distance. (3) Rickshaws. Hotels:— (1) Madhu Hotel, Patnaikpara. (2) Samaleswari Hotel, Nayapara. (3) Katchery Hotel, Civil Station. (4) Satyabadi Hotel, Jharuapara. (5) Prasanna Kumar

Hotel. (6) Prabhat Hotel. (7) Nitya Hindu Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Fraser Club, Patnaikpara. (2) Sambalpur Club, Civil Station. (3) Friends' Union Club, Patnaikpara. (4) Mahanadi Club, Civil Station. (5) Chitripala Club, Nandapara. Places of Interest:—(1) Samaleswari Temple, the oldest temple of the town. (2) Nilamadhab Temple, on the bank of the Mahanadi. (3) Rampada, in the Mahanadi. (4) Ananta Sajya Temple, built by the first King Balaram Deo. (5) Broja Mohan Park, Bali-bundha. (6) Rani Mahal at Patnaikpara. (7) Victoria District Hall Garden at Dalaipara. Place of Entertainment:—Gaiety Cinema, Sambalpur.

HYDERABAD STATE

Hyderabad State is the largest protected State and one of the wealthiest in India. It is situated in the centre of the Deccan on a great plateau and has an area of 83,000 square miles. It is watered by the Godavari and Kistna rivers. The river Manjira, a tributary of the Godavari, is the largest of those rivers that have their rise and entire course within the Nizam's Dominions. The rivers run dry in summer and the water is stored in large reservoirs and artificial lakes for irrigation and other purposes. The Nizam Sagar Lake is the largest of the lakes constructed by the State. The crops raised are ragi, wheat, rice, millet, oil seeds and cotton, while coal is largely mined near Warangal. The manufacturing industries include agriculture, cotton and silk weaving, copper and silver ware, and several cottage industries. Hyderabad State has its own railway system, its own coinage and postal system and a standing army. The State is ruled by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, who is the descendant of Asaf-Jah, the first Nizam who ruled in 1713. The administration of the State has been entrusted to an Executive Council, which carries on the work with the active and loyal co-operation of the Ruler. Hyderabad State, besides being the most progressive of all Indian States, presents the visitor

with opportunities of seeing and appreciating the historical and archaeological sights of the lands.

HYDERABAD: The capital of Hyderabad State, is picturesquely situated on the south bank of the Musi, a tributary of the Kistna river. It is the fourth largest city in India and is a great centre of trade. The Nizam State Railway connects Hyderabad with Bombay, via Wadi junction, and by another line which runs northward to Manmad on the G. I. P. Railway. The State Railway also connects the town with Madras and Calcutta, via Bezwada junction, of the M. & S. M. Railway. There are two railway stations in Hyderabad. The meter gauge station is four miles away from the broad gauge station. In shape, Hyderabad City is a trapezoid and is surrounded by a stone wall with several gateways. The city of Hyderabad comprises an area of 31.37 sq. miles and according to the latest census report, its population has risen to 4,90,631 inclusive of the suburbs. The layout of the new area of the city has been so well and neatly done that it catches the eye and wins admiration. Wide cemented roads are spread throughout the length and breadth of the city. The visitor will be pleased to mark that this transformation of the city has been done mostly under the benign rule of its present beloved ruler who has a keen interest in the public welfare. Water supply of the town is also very well arranged and the city enjoys the most modern and efficient drainage system in India. There is a separate Government Department, called the City Improvement Board Department, which has already improved the city in many ways and has many schemes in view to clear the slum areas. Hyderabad has many beautiful public buildings and a splendid palace in which the Nizam lives. The British Resident lives in the Residency, which is in a large park. The road from the Residency crosses the river Musi. On either side of Afzulganj Bridge the visitor will notice an array of beautiful buildings, including the High Court, the City College, the Osmania General Hospital and the State Library. A broad street, known as the Pathergatty

or the Stone Causeway, runs through the city from north to south. It is crossed in the middle by another street which runs from east to west. At the junction of these streets there is a stately gateway called the Char Minar or the four towers. It is a unique monument. Close to the Char Minar are the Jama Masjid, the Royal Bath and the Mucca Masjid. The last named is a massive structure built entirely of stone and flanked by two towers. To the west of the Char Minar is situated the Chauma Hall Palace where State banquets and other important ceremonies are held. To the south of the city stands the Falaknuma Palace, which is considered to be one of the finest modern buildings in India. Beyond the Fateh Maidan, which is a nice polo ground, are the public gardens, which cover an extensive area and have a lovely collection of plants and flowers. Within the gardens are situated the Hyderabad Museum and the Zoo. The Museum has a fine collection of arms, old china, textiles, paintings, brassware and coins.

Dak Bungalow:—The Peace Memorial, near Hyderabad B. G. Station.

Rest Houses:—(1) Sarai "Sulah". (2) Seth Ram Partap Dharamshala. (3) Tipu Khan Sarai, all near B. G. Railway Station. (4) Jubilee Sarai. (5) Tulja Bhawan Dharamshala, both near M. G. Railway Station.

Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas. (2) Rickshaws. (3) Taxis. (4) Lorries. (5) State Railway buses and private buses.

Hotels:—(1) John and Co. (2) Vicajee's Hotel. (3) Nizamia Hotel, all on Abid Road. (4) Royal Hotel, near B. G. Railway station. (5) Bombay Gujrat Lodge, Hasmat Gunj. (6) Sayeedia Hotel, near B. G. Railway.

Clubs:—(1) Nizam Club, Saifabad. (2) Hyderabad Ladies' Recreation Club, Bashir Baugh. (3) Friends' Union, Chaderghat, Sultan Bazar. (4) Y. M. C. A., Narayanguda. (5) Asfi Tennis Club, Public Garden. (6) Himayat Club, opposite Nizam College. (7) Hanuman Vyayamshala, Raghunath Baugh, Sultan Bazar. (8) Secunderabad Club. (9) Hyderabad Boat Club.

Places of Interest:—(1) Government Public Gardens. (2) Museum. (3) Osmania Park, on the river Musi. (4)

Char Minar. (5) State Library. (6) Jubilee Hills. (7) Hussain Sagar. (8) Himayat Sagar. (9) Nizam Sagar. (10) Ellora and Ajanta Caves, near Aurangabad. (11) Daulatabad Fort, in Aurangabad. (12) Thousand Pillar Temple, in Warangal. (13) Ramappa Temple. Beside the places described above the following places in the suburbs are also of great interest.

(1) **Osmania University Buildings:** A visit to the magnificent array of buildings in the beautiful suburban locality of Adikmet will repay trouble. The two permanent hostels combine in an exquisite manner the art of Ajanta and Ellora with the best features of Qutub Shahi architecture suitably adopted to modern requirements. The extensive parks and avenues which have been laid out lend additional charm to the whole sight.

(2) **Osman Sagar Project:** A huge gravity dam constructed to preserve the water of a big reservoir generally known as Gundipet Tank. It is situated 10 miles from Hyderabad City. Another beautiful lake called Himayat Sagar is three miles away. The agricultural and dairy farms are very near this place.

(3) **The Meer Alum:** Another magnificent sheet of water, eight miles in circumference, situated to the south-west of the city. The dam, which consists of a series of semi-circular retaining walls with their convex side facing the water, was constructed at a cost of about eight lakhs. It was constructed, with other buildings, out of the prize-money after the fall of Seringapatam.

(4) **Goleonda Fort:** Lies to the west of the city. The fort is built on a hill 400 ft. high and is surrounded by a crenellated wall of granite with 78 bastions. The fort has a striking and grim appearance and its higher area is covered with the remains of armouries, magazines, mosques, granaries, reservoirs and audience chambers, while at the foot of the citadel are to be found the dwellings of the queens and princes and the homesteads of their retainers.

(5) **The tombs of the Qutub-Shahi Kings:** Are

situated about 600 yards to the north-west of the fort. They form a picturesque group, being built in a lovely garden with water channels, fountains and cascades.

Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rajmahal Talkies. (2) Zamrud Mahal, Abid Road. (3) Dilshad Talkies. (4) Neshat Talkies. (5) Palace Talkies, Abid Buildings. (6) Royal Talkies, Sultan Bazar. (7) Select Talkies, Navafoot. (8) Sagar Talkies, Abid Road.

SECUNDERABAD: A Military Cantonment Station, six miles north-east of Hyderabad City. It is one of the largest British Cantonment stations in India, covering 19 square miles and is the headquarters of the Infantry Brigade. The climate of Secunderabad is healthful. On the road between Secunderabad and Hyderabad is a beautiful lake, the Husain Sagar Lake, about 11 miles in circumference. Secunderabad junction of the Nizam State Railway is connected by road and metre gauge lines of the railway with Wadi junction on the west, Bezwada junction in the south-east, Manmad junction in the north and Balharsha, via Kazipet, on the north-east.

Dak Bungalow:—A rest house for travellers.

Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas. (2) Taxis. (3) State

Railway buses ply in the town.

Hotels:—(European style)—(1) Percy's Hotel, Alexandra Road. (2) May-

fair Restaurant (boarding and lodging), 43, Oxford

Street. (Indian style)—(1) Welcome Hotel, opposite

railway station. (2) Madras Lodge, opposite railway

station. (3) South Indian Lodge, opposite railway

station. (4) Devi Vilas, Station Road. **Clubs:**—(1) Secunderabad

Club, Bolarum Road. (2) Deccan Club, Macintyre Road.

(3) Zoroastrian Club, Alexandra Road. (4) Lady

Barton's Recreation Club, Alexandra Road. (5) Y. M.

C. A., 86, Alexandra Road. **Places of Interest:**—(1)

Bolarum, six miles to the north of Secunderabad. It is

an interesting place with lawns, buildings and play-

grounds. (2) The Parade Ground is a fine stretch of

land used for ceremonial purposes. (3) Edward Memo-

rial Hospital and Child Welfare Centre. (4) The

Cantonment Garden has recently been re-arranged with

new walls and a band-stand. The garden is in superb condition and a source of recreation to the good folk who use this as an open-air club. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Paramount Talkies, opposite Lakshminarayan Temple. (2) Manohar Talkies, St. Mary's Road. (3) Rajeswari Talkies, Market Street. (4) Rivoli Talkies, Bolarum Road. (5) Dreamland, Bolarum Road. (6) Plaza Talkies, Alexandra Road. (7) Minerva Talkies, Oxford Street.

AURANGABAD: A flourishing city in Hyderabad State which has a considerable trade in cotton. The town lies to the east of the British Cantonment, and Aurangabad Citadel nearby now contains only one archway. Aurangabad railway station is 315 miles from Secunderabad on the metre gauge section of the Nizam State Railway and the journey by train takes about 15 hours. Aurangabad is the centre of many places of absorbing interest and visitors to the world-famous caves at Ajanta and Ellora will find it convenient to detrain at this station. Visitors from Bombay change at Manmad junction of the G.I.P. Railway and proceed by the Nizam State Railway to Aurangabad. There is a refreshment room at the railway station and a P.W.D. bungalow close to it. Motors are available for excursions to Daulatabad, Ellora and Ajanta, which are 9, 17 and 55 miles from Aurangabad respectively. There are also Government bungalows at Roza, near Ellora, in which distinguished visitors can stay with the permission of the Political Secretary of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. At Aurangabad visitors have available a first-class modern hotel, called the State Railway Hotel, managed by the Nizam State Railway. It is situated a mile from the railway station and the accommodation includes large double and single bedrooms furnished with all modern amenities. Transport from the railway station to the hotel is at the rate of annas six per passenger. The telephone number is 29 and the telegraphic address is "Encasar," Aurangabad.

A new standard of travelling comfort for visitors to

Ellora and Ajanta caves has been provided by the State Railway by means of eight-seater luxury motor coaches.

Club:—The Officers' Club, Cantonment, Aurangabad, is open to Civil and Gazetted Officers. Tennis, squash, golf and swimming are available. Places of Entertainment:—Sikandar Talkies and the Gulzar Talkies, both $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway station. Places of Interest:—

(1) The Bibi-ka-Maqbara, the mausoleum of Rabia Durani, was erected between 1650 and 1657 by Aurangzeb, the great Moghul Emperor, for his wife who died here. It is modelled on the Taj Mahal at Agra, and has a striking resemblance to it, but it suffers by comparison with its rival at Agra. The mausoleum is one of the finest Mahommedan buildings in the Deccan. It is constructed on a square platform about 20 ft. high, flanked, at the four corners by minarets. The mausoleum is situated in the midst of an octagonal marble screen which is most elaborately pierced and carved. Towering above the tomb is the central dome of the building and the whole of the building is spotlessly white. It is one of the best works which the Moghuls have left behind them. It is four miles away from the railway station of Aurangabad. (2) Panchakki, or the watermill, is situated in a garden attached to the shrine of Sha Musafir, a Mahommedan saint who died in 1687 A.D. It is two miles from Aurangabad railway station. There are several masonry tanks ornamented with fountains and a primitive watermill from which the shrine derives its name. Mecca Gate and Mecca Bridge are to the north, and inside the gate is a mosque. (3) Raoza, or "the place of tombs." Between the north and south gates of these lies the tomb of Aurangzeb in a building. The tomb is plain and lies uncovered in the middle of a marble platform. Some of the surrounding buildings are used as rest-houses by travellers and one houses a school. To the east of Aurangzeb's tomb is a small quadrangular enclosure of marble within which are three graves, those of Prince Azam Shah, Aurangzeb's son, and his wife and that of Saiyed Zainuddin. Opposite to these is the tomb

of Asaf-Jah, the first of the Nizams of Hyderabad. (4) Caves of Aurangabad. There are three groups of caves at Aurangabad, ranging in date from the 4th to the 6th century A.D. They are hewn in the Indhiyari Range which stretches to the north of the city, about a mile from the Bibi-ka-Maqbara. The Buddhist sculpture in some of these caves is of great interest from the artistic point of view. The caves are six miles from Aurangabad railway station.

DAULATABAD: The fort of Daulatabad can be conveniently visited by car on the way from Aurangabad to Ellora Caves. It is seven miles from Aurangabad. The old Hindu name of the place was Deogarh. The fort is built on a cone-shaped hill and the old city of Daulatabad was situated to the east and south of the hill. It is now in ruins. The outer wall which enclosed the city is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference and between it and the base of the citadel there are three lines of fortifications. The most remarkable feature of the fort are the moat, the scarp and the spiral passage. The open space between the outer walls of the fort and the citadel contain the remains of palaces, gardens, temples and mosque. The most notable of these is a minar, 210 ft. high and 70 ft. in circumference at its base and is considered to be the most striking monument in the peninsula.

ELLORA CAVES: The celebrated group of rock temples known as the caves of Ellora or Verul are situated about 14 miles from Aurangabad in a north-westerly direction. Ellora possesses a magnificent series of rock-cut Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain temples, bearing inscriptions dating as far back as the 9th century A.D. Kailasa temple is one of the most remarkable of all cave-temples. The whole bulk of this temple was hewn out of solid rock and the statuary and carvings are most beautiful. There are 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Brahmanical caves and 5 Jain caves. The caves are excavated in the face of a hill and run north and south for about a mile and a quarter. () are the Carpenters' Cave, th . is containing

two and three stories. The stupendous caves of Ellora differ from those at Ajanta and form a special feature among the early architectural remains of India.

AJANTA CAVES: The frescoes and rock temples of Ajanta date back over 2,000 years. In a beautiful glade 55 miles north of Aurangabad are situated the caves of Ajanta. There is a regular N. S. Railway bus service from Aurangabad to these caves. The caves can also be reached from Jalgaon station on the G.I.P. Railway but there is no regular bus service from there. The visitor from Bombay, therefore, prefers to alight at Manmad station and proceed to Aurangabad by the N. S. Railway. There is a large rest-house accommodating 12 persons and a travellers' bungalow of four rooms at Fardapoor (Ajanta). The rest-house is under the control of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad (Deccan), and his permission must be obtained beforehand for its use. The office of the Curator of the Ajanta Caves is attached to the rest-house and all information and necessary facilities are given to the visitors. The caves are three miles from the rest-house and travellers' bungalow and only bullock tongas are available for conveyance. These bungalows are 34 miles from Jalgaon station and 62 miles from Aurangabad. The Ajanta Caves are situated amongst natural scenery and number 29 in all, five of which are Chaityas (cathedrals), and the remainder are Viharas (monasteries). The walls, ceiling and pillars of nearly all the caves appear to have been adorned with paintings; but traces of these are only found in 13 caves. Fragments which are of special interest are found in caves Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 16 and 17. No ancient remains in India exhibit such an admirable combination of architecture, sculpture and painting as the Ajanta Caves, which represent every stage of Buddhist art. The sculptural ornaments display a high creative skill and the frescoes are illustrative of the development of a great school of painting in India. The monuments in Ajanta are the caves, an old Sarai, Mosque, Baradari and "View Point" of Ajanta Caves. A visit to the caves will be of great

absorbing interest.

BIDAR: Was the capital of two Muslim dynasties, the Bahmani and Barid Kings, of the fifteenth century. It is 102 miles from Hyderabad and can be reached from Vikrabad junction on the Nizam State Railway by a standard gauge line which runs from there to Purli. The Mohamadabad-Bidar station lies on this section of the railway. The fort of Bidar is extensive and of great strength and was built in 1431. It is one of the greatest and best preserved monuments of the Bahmani period. On the bastions are a large number of huge guns and the fort contains ruined palaces, the ruins of a minar, a Turkish barh, a 16-pillared mosque, and a palace called Rang Mahal. The other places of interest in Bidar are the Bahmani tombs, the tomb of Amir Bareed Shah, the Durga of Shah Abdul Faiz, and the college of Khwaja Gawan. There is a travellers' bungalow in Bidar. A visit to Bidar will be of great interest.

HANAMKONDA: A great centre of trade doing extensive business with Hyderabad and the eastern coast. In olden times it was the capital of the Warangal kingdom. Hanamkonda is four miles to the south-west of Warangal railway station, on the Wadi-Bezawada standard gauge section of the Nizam State Railway. It is 82 miles from Hyderabad and stands at an elevation of 1,050 ft. above sea level. There is a fine mosque at Hanamkonda, with all tapering minars and ornamented with galleries. Another interesting relic of antiquity is the great "Thousand-Pillared Temple" which deserves special attention. It is in three sections, first there is the temple itself, with its three shrines, then the remains of the Nandi pavilion and further the great detached pillared hall supported by about 200 pillars. The building is imposing and is of considerable architectural interest.

RAMAPPA LAKE TEMPLES: Thirty miles to the north-east of Warangal is the great Ramappa Lake, on the further side of which is a group of temples in the same style as the great temple at Hanamkonda. The principal temple consists of one shrine with a great hall

two and three stories. The stupendous caves of Ellora differ from those at Ajanta and form a special feature among the early architectural remains of India.

AJANTA CAVES: The frescoes and rock temples of Ajanta date back over 2,000 years. In a beautiful glade 55 miles north of Aurangabad are situated the caves of Ajanta. There is a regular N. S. Railway bus service from Aurangabad to these caves. The caves can also be reached from Jalgaon station on the G.I.P. Railway but there is no regular bus service from there. The visitor from Bombay, therefore, prefers to alight at Manmad station and proceed to Aurangabad by the N. S. Railway. There is a large rest-house accommodating 12 persons and a travellers' bungalow of four rooms at Fardapoor (Ajanta). The rest-house is under the control of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad (Deccan), and his permission must be obtained beforehand for its use. The office of the Curator of the Ajanta Caves is attached to the rest-house and all information and necessary facilities are given to the visitors. The caves are three miles from the rest-house and travellers' bungalow and only bullock tongas are available for conveyance. These bungalows are 34 miles from Jalgaon station and 62 miles from Aurangabad. The Ajanta Caves are situated amongst natural scenery and number 29 in all, five of which are Chaityas (cathedrals), and the remainder are Viharas (monasteries). The walls, ceiling and pillars of nearly all the caves appear to have been adorned with paintings; but traces of these are only found in 13 caves. Fragments which are of special interest are found in caves Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 16 and 17. No ancient remains in India exhibit such an admirable combination of architecture, sculpture and painting as the Ajanta Caves, which represent every stage of Buddhist art. The sculptural ornaments display a high creative skill and the frescoes are illustrative of the development of a great school of painting in India. The monuments in Ajanta are the caves, an old Sarai, Mosque, Baradari and "View Point" of Ajanta Caves. A visit to the caves will be of great

absorbing interest.

BIDAR: Was the capital of two Muslim dynasties, the Bahmani and Barid Kings, of the fifteenth century. It is 102 miles from Hyderabad and can be reached from Vikrabad junction on the Nizam State Railway by a standard gauge line which runs from there to Purli. The Mohamadabad-Bidar station lies on this section of the railway. The fort of Bidar is extensive and of great strength and was built in 1431. It is one of the greatest and best preserved monuments of the Bahmani period. On the bastions are a large number of huge guns and the fort contains ruined palaces, the ruins of a mint, a Turkish bath, a 16-pillared mosque, and a palace called Rang Mahal. The other places of interest in Bidar are the Bahmani tombs, the tomb of Amir Barceed Shah, the Durga of Shah Abdul Faiz, and the college of Khlwaja Gawan. There is a travellers' bungalow in Bidar. A visit to Bidar will be of great interest.

HANAMKONDA: A great centre of trade doing extensive business with Hyderabad and the eastern coast. In olden times it was the capital of the Warangal kingdom. Hanamkonda is four miles to the south-west of Warangal railway station, on the Wadi-Bezawada standard gauge section of the Nizam State Railway. It is 82 miles from Hyderabad and stands at an elevation of 1,050 ft. above sea level. There is a fine mosque at Hanamkonda, with all tapering minars and ornamented with galleries. Another interesting relic of antiquity is the great "Thousand-Pillared Temple" which deserves special attention. It is in three sections, first there is the temple itself, with its three shrines, then the remains of the Nandi pavilion and further the great detached pillared hall supported by about 200 pillars. The building is imposing and is of considerable architectural interest.

RAMAPPA LAKE TEMPLES: Thirty miles to the north-east of Warangal is the great Ramappa Lake, on the further side of which is a group of temples in the same style as the great temple at Hanamkonda. The principal temple consists of one shrine with a great hall

before it. The smaller temple is to the north and between the two is a square inscribed column. On the south is a pillared hall.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

This province is situated in the centre of the Indian Peninsula and consists of hills and a plateau which separates it from the Deccan. Berar has been leased to the British in perpetuity by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and is under the Governor of the Central Provinces. The Native States occupy one-fourth the area of the province under the Governor. The important crops are rice, sugarcane and wheat, while cotton is largely cultivated in Berar. Coal and manganese are the chief mining industries. The rivers of the province are the Narbada, the Tapti and tributaries of the Godavari. The province has an extreme climate and is cool during the monsoon, but on its hills the climate is always cool and bracing.

NAGPUR: The capital of the Central Provinces and Berar and an industrial and commercial town in the province. At Nagpur junction the western section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway meets the G. I. P. Railway connecting Calcutta with Bombay. The Grand Trunk Express which runs from Delhi to Madras also passes through Nagpur junction. Nagpur is connected with Itarsi junction by a standard gauge line of the G. I. P. Railway and by narrow gauge lines of the B. N. Railway with Chanda Fort, via Naghbir, and with Chhindwara. The picturesque historical fort of Sitabaldi overlooks the station. Nagpur is a well laid out city and has good roads. It has large weaving and spinning mills and a garrison of infantry. The city is provided with water supply from the Kanhan river, as well as from Gorewara Ambajheri's tanks. Nagpur has many places of interest to the visitor. It is famous for its luscious oranges; the Nagpuri Santra, which are exported all over India. Nagpur has a university and three colleges, a magnificent

Town Hall, and a good library. Nagpur has recently been endowed with an aerodrome. Dak Bungalow:—Gorewara and Ambajheri P. W. D. Rest House. Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses. (4) Rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Mount Hotel, Mount Road. (2) Palace Hotel, Hospital Road. There are also several Hindu and Mahomedan hotels in Nagpur, besides lodges, ashrams and restaurants. (1) Annapurna Hotel and Lodge, Circle No. 6, Mahal. (2) Modern Hotel, Circle No. 19. (3) Bombay Special Hotel, Tilak Road. (4) Bhartia Hotel, Maharajbag Road. (5) Gujrati Lodge, Circle No. 9. (6) Mahamadi Hotel, opposite Prakash Talkies, Circle No. 1. (7) Empire Hotel. (8) Welcome Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Central Provinces and Berar Flying Club, Headquarters, Nagpur. (2) Indian Gymkhana. (3) Gondwana Club. (4) City Club. (5) Anjuman Club. (6) Maharajbag Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Town Hall. (2) Isolation. (3) Dhantoli. (4) Mominpota. (5) Tikekar Ghat. (6) Gangabai Ghar. (7) Maharajbag Garden. (8) Telankheri Garden. (9) Ambajheri. (10) The Fort of Sitabaldi was built in 1818. It is famous in history. It is now a garrison for European infantry. (11) The Museum in Nagpur contains many rare specimens. (12) Jumma Tank. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Regent Talkies. (2) Chitra Talkies. (3) Narsing Talkies. (4) Minerva Talkies. (5) Shyam Talkies. (6) Manik Talkies. (7) Variety Cinema. (8) Regal Talkies.

KAMPTEE: Is a town 10 miles east of Nagpur and is connected with it by rail and pucca road. The northern portion is a cantonment with a military force consisting of a British regiment and an Indian infantry. Before 1905 it was the military headquarters of the Nagpur District. Kamptee is beautifully laid out along the bank of the Kanhan river over which a fine stone bridge is constructed. The Railway Bridge is near it. Bungalows are always available for the visitor. The railway station of Kamptee is on the main line of the B. N. Railway, nine miles from Nagpur junction and is also served

before it. The smaller temple is to the north and between the two is a square inscribed column. On the south is a pillared hall.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

This province is situated in the centre of the Indian Peninsula and consists of hills and a plateau which separates it from the Deccan. Berar has been leased to the British in perpetuity by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and is under the Governor of the Central Provinces. The Native States occupy one-fourth the area of the province under the Governor. The important crops are rice, sugarcane and wheat, while cotton is largely cultivated in Berar. Coal and manganese are the chief mining industries. The rivers of the province are the Narbada, the Tapti and tributaries of the Godavari. The province has an extreme climate and is cool during the monsoon, but on its hills the climate is always cool and bracing.

NAGPUR: The capital of the Central Provinces and Berar and an industrial and commercial town in the province. At Nagpur junction the western section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway meets the G. I. P. Railway connecting Calcutta with Bombay. The Grand Trunk Express which runs from Delhi to Madras also passes through Nagpur junction. Nagpur is connected with Itarsi junction by a standard gauge line of the G. I. P. Railway and by narrow gauge lines of the B. N. Railway with Chanda Fort, via Naghbir, and with Chhindwara. The picturesque historical fort of Sitabaldi overlooks the station. Nagpur is a well laid out city and has good roads. It has large weaving and spinning mills and a garrison of infantry. The city is provided with water supply from the Kanhan river, as well as from Gorewara Ambajheri's tanks. Nagpur has many places of interest to the visitor. It is famous for its luscious oranges, the Nagpuri Santra, which are exported all over India. Nagpur has a university and three colleges, a magnificent

Town Hall, and a good library. Nagpur has recently been endowed with an aerodrome. Dak Bungalow:—Gorewara and Ambajheri P. W. D. Rest House. Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. (2) Taxis. (3) Buses. (4) Rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Mount Hotel, Mount Road. (2) Palace Hotel, Hospital Road. There are also several Hindu and Mahomedan hotels in Nagpur, besides lodges, ashrams and restaurants. (1) Annapurna Hotel and Lodge, Circle No. 6, Mahal. (2) Modern Hotel, Circle No. 19. (3) Bombay Special Hotel, Tilak Road. (4) Bhartia Hotel, Maharajbag Road. (5) Gujrati Lodge, Circle No. 9. (6) Mahamadi Hotel, opposite Prakash Talkies, Circle No. 1. (7) Empire Hotel. (8) Welcome Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Central Provinces and Berar Flying Club, Headquarters, Nagpur. (2) Indian Gymkhana. (3) Gondwana Club. (4) City Club. (5) Anjuman Club. (6) Maharajbag Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Town Hall. (2) Isolation. (3) Dhantoli. (4) Mominpota. (5) Tikkar Ghat. (6) Gangabai Ghat. (7) Maharajbag Garden. (8) Telankheri Garden. (9) Ambajheri. (10) The Fort of Sitabaldi was built in 1818. It is famous in history. It is now a garrison for European infantry. (11) The Museum in Nagpur contains many rare specimens. (12) Jumma Tank. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Regent Talkies. (2) Chitra Talkies. (3) Narsing Talkies. (4) Minerva Talkies. (5) Sham Talkies. (6) Manik Talkies. (7) Variety Cinema. (8) Regal Talkies.

KAMPTEE: Is a town 10 miles east of Nagpur and is connected with it by rail and pucca road. The northern portion is a cantonment with a military force consisting of a British regiment and an Indian infantry. Before 1905 it was the military headquarters of the Nagpur District. Kamptee is beautifully laid out along the bank of the Kanhan river over which a fine stone bridge is constructed. The Railway Bridge is near it. Bungalows are always available for the visitor. The railway station of Kamptee is on the main line of the B. N. Railway, nine miles from Nagpur junction and is also served

by a branch line of the railway from Nagpur via Kanhan junction to Ramtek. There is a water-works at the junction of three rivers Kanhan, Kolar and Pench. **Dak Bungalow**:—A rest-house, about a mile from the railway station. **Public Conveyances**:—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses, at moderate rate. **Clubs**:—Officers Club for European officers. **Kamptee** is the headquarters of the **Modi Club**, where the well known Indian cricketer, Major C. K. Nayudu, practised cricket under the coaching of Rao Saheb R. Rajana. **Places of Interest**:—**Ramtek** is a tahsil about 16 miles from Kamptee and is connected by both rail and road. It is surrounded by manganese mines and lakes. The **Khindisi Tank** or **Ramsagar** is picturesquely situated and here one can go boating. There is a small rest-house. Buses run to Kamptee, charging 5 annas per head. The Hindu and Jain temples, with their old time architecture, are worth visiting. The forts at Nagardhan and the ruins of Ramtek Fort, built by the Bhonsala Rajas in 1740, who ruled Nagpur at the time, are nearby. The great northern road to Jubbulpore offers several convenient places for big game. **Places of Entertainment**:—Regimental Cinema.

RAIPUR: The headquarters of the Chhatisgarh division, is 188 miles from Nagpur. Raipur junction is situated on the main line from Howrah to Nagpur of the B. N. Railway. A branch line of the railway connects Raipur with Waltair junction, via Vizagapatam, and a narrow gauge line runs to Dhamtari and to Rajim, via Abbanpur junction. Raipur is the sixth largest town in the province and has a college for the sons of Rajas, the Rajkumar College. **Dak Bungalows**:—(1) Circuit House, Civil Line Ward. (2) Dak Bungalow, Civil Line Ward. (3) Municipal Sarai, Gole Bazar Ward. (4) Victoria Sarai, Civil Line Ward. Besides these there are seven Dharamshalas. **Public Conveyances**:—Buses, lorries, tongas, rickshaws and bullock carts. **Hotel**:—Hotel at railway station. **Clubs**:—(1) Chhatisgarh Club. (2) Union Club, a cosmopolitan club not open to the public in general. Admission is restricted to Government officers

and other persons holding positions. General activities include tennis, billiards and bridge and annual tournaments are held. Places of Interest:—(1) Museum, Civil Line Ward. (2) Budha Garden, Budhapara Ward. (3) Victoria Garden, Baijnathpara Ward. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Sapre Cinema, Gole Bazar Ward. (2) Babulal Cinema, Gole Bazar Ward.

JUBBULPORE: An important civil and military station and the second city of the province. It is the headquarters of the northern division and is a large military station. Jubbulpore railway station is on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Naini junction. It is 616 miles from Bombay and 733 miles from Calcutta by rail. From Jubbulpore junction a narrow gauge line of the B. N. Railway connects with Gondia junction, which is on its main line to Nagpur. At Nagpur junction of this narrow gauge section a line proceeds east to Mandla Fort and another line west to Chhindwara junction. Jubbulpore is an important industrial and commercial town and is situated at an elevation of 1,306 ft. above sea level. The climate is generally cool and pleasant. The cantonment and the town are well laid out and contain several fine public buildings. The gorge of the Narbada river near the Marble Rocks are 13 miles from Jubbulpore and are worth a visit. There is a Government Gun Carriage Factory near the station. Dak Bungalows:—One Dak Bungalow and three sarais. Public Conveyances:—1st, 2nd and 3rd class tongas, taxis and cycle rickshaws are available for hire. Hotels:—(1) Cecil Hotel. (2) Royal Hotel. (3) Jackson's Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Narbada Club. (2) Jubbulpore Club. (3) Phoenix Club. (4) Gun Carriage Factory Club. (5) Catholic Gymkhana Club. (6) Parsi Club. (7) Gujarati Club. (8) Railway Institute. (9) Mahomedan Club. Places of Interest:—(1) The Narbada Marble Rocks. (2) Jubbulpore water-works. (3) Madan Mahal, situated high on a huge boulder which was once a fortress of the Gond Kings. (4) Potteries. (5) Gun Carriage Factory. (6) Deotal. (7) Sulphur Spring, Mandla Road.

(8) Khamana Estate. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Empire Theatre. (2) Regal Talkies. (3) Shyam Talkies. (4) Laxmi Talkies. (5) Khamana Talkies. (6) Sree Krishna Talkies. (7) Central Talkies. (8) De Lite Talkies.

PACHMARHI: An ideal health resort and a sanatorium. It is situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills at an elevation of 4,500 ft. above sea level and has a bracing and invigorating climate. Pachmarhi is the summer headquarters of the Government of the Central Provinces, and many people flock here in the hot weather. The journey to Pachmarhi is accomplished by car from Piparya station on the Bombay to Jubbulpore section of the G.I.P. Railway. The distance from Piparya station to Pachmarhi is 32 miles, of which the direct ascent is about 12 miles long. The journey, which provides some very beautiful scenery, occupies about three hours. Pachmarhi is well-known to golf players and is also visited by hundreds of Hindu pilgrims annually on account of the shrine of Mahadeo. There are many places to interest the visitor to this health resort, and good shooting can be had in the surrounding forest of Piparya by permits which can be obtained from the Forest Officer, Hoshangabad. Dak Bungalows:— There is one near Piparya station and another at Singaliam, 14 miles from Pachmarhi. Public Conveyances:— There is a regular bus service maintained by the Pachmarhi Motor Service Company, from the station to Pachmarhi. Six-seater cars are also available for conveyance of passengers and their luggage. Hotels:— (1) Pachmarhi Hotel. (2) Raheen Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel, and several boarding establishments. Club:— Pachmarhi Club. It is a station club meant for both Europeans and Indians. Places of Interest:— (1) Lansdowne Hill. (2) Dhupgarh. (3) Duchess Falls. (4) Dorothy Deep Falls. (5) Bee Dam. (6) Public Garden. (7) Government House. (8) A cave at Mahadeo Hill. (9) Panorama Hill. (10) Club Hill. (11) Daisy Khud. (12) The sulphur springs at Anoni, about seven miles from Piparya.

BURHANPUR: An ancient city which was once the capital under the Moghul Kings. It is situated in the valley of the Tapti river and is 310 miles from Bombay. Burhanpur railway station lies on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Itarsi junction. The town is three miles from the railway station and is surrounded by walls. There are many fine mosques whose minarets can be seen from a long distance. The principal manufacture of the town are silk cloth, embroidered with gold and silver threads, and there are cotton and weaving mills, besides a great deal of trade in cotton.

Dak Bungalows:—(1) A Dak Bungalow in the town. (2) A new Dak Bungalow outside the town, on Khandwa-Amraoti Road. (3) A Sarai near the station.

Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas. (2) Bullock carts.

Hotels:—There are many Hindu and Mahomedan hotels in Burhanpur and chief among them are (1) Tapti Vijaya Khanawal, Chowk. (2) Laxmikant Bhojnalaya. (3) Radio Hilali Anwar Hotel, Karanjbazar.

Club:—The New Modern Club.

Places of Interest:—(1) Shahi Fort, Chowk. (2) Jama Masjid, Karanjbazar. (3) Municipal Gardens, Karanjbazar. (4) Darga of Bohras, at Shahadara. (5) The tomb of Raja Mansingh known as Rajaki Chattri, three miles from the town. (6) Peihalwan Shaka-Maqbara, on the Tapti river. (7) Gurada, in the town. (8) Asigarh, on the Tapti river. (9) Dilwarkhani, on Sahadara Road. (10) Places of Entertainment:—(1) Prakash Talkies, Mandi. (2) Shri Krishna Talkies at Mahajanapeth.

AKOLA: The principal centre of the cotton and grain trade in Berar, 157 miles from Nagpur. Akola railway station is on the main line of the G.I.P. Railway from Bombay to Nagpur. There are three important cotton mills, besides ginning and pressing factories and oil mills.

Dak Bungalow:—There is one near the railway station.

Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Lorries. (3) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class: fares according to distance.

Hotels:—(1) Madhav Ashram, near the railway station.

(2) Shanti Vijaya Lodge, near Saraf Bazar. (3) Bombay Hindu Lodge, near New Plaza. Clubs:—(1) European Club. (2) Mitra Samaj. (3) Ramdas Club. (4) Akola Cricket Club. (5) Bhate Club, on Bhate Ground. (6) Judicial Officers' Club. (7) Jubilee Park Tennis Club. (8) Akola Club, which has a fine club house close to the Circuit House and provides golf, tennis, billiards and good dancing floor. Temporary members can be introduced by the Secretary or by members of the Managing Committee. The Berar Golf Tournament is held at Akola, every alternate year. Places of Interest:—(1) Namal, a fortress 42 miles from Akola, on the Basim Road. It is 2,300 ft. above sea level and is a good place for shikar. The Shahanur Gate of the fortress is very striking and is a fine specimen of architectural work. A mail motor plies between Akola and Basim. (2) Government Garden with a Radio Pavilion, near Boat Club. (3) Saotram Garden. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Krishna Cinema, near Ram Mandir. (2) Mahavir Cinema, in Ram Theatre, near Ram Mandir. (3) Pratap Talkies. (4) New Plaza Cinema.

AMRAOTI: The headquarters of the Commissioner of Berar and a large cotton mart, biggest in the whole of India. Buses run six miles to Amraoti from Badnera junction on the main line of the railway from Bombay to Nagpur. Amraoti is 114 miles from Nagpur and the civil station is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Amraoti railway station. Motor buses run from here to many places. There are many schools and a Government college in Amraoti. It has many cotton presses, ginning factories and oil mills. A 20 ft. fort wall built by the Bhonsala Rajas surrounds the town. The climate of this place is dry and very hot in summer. **Dak Bungalow:**—A rest-house for travellers is near the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—Tonga is the only conveyance available in the town. Taxis are not available for the town traffic. **Hotels:**—(1) Vasant Vilas Bhuvan (boarding and lodging), Station Road. (2) Ranade's Lodge (boarding and lodging), near Ganesh Theatre. (3) Loksevasram

Lodge, near Bhusari Gate. Club:—Amraoti Club, Amraoti Camp. Places of Interest:—(1) Amba Temple, in the middle of the town. (2) Chikhaldā, a sanatorium 60 miles from Amraoti, which is 3,660 ft. above sea level and is visited by many persons in the Central Provinces. There is a motor road from Amraoti to Chikhaldā and cars are available at the station. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rajkamal Talkies, in Laxmi Theatre. (2) Chitra Talkies, in Sudarshan Theatre. (3) Indrabhuwan Theatre, used by dramatic companies. The first two theatres are outside the fort wall and the last mentioned is inside the fort wall. (4) Prabhat Talkies (5) Adarsha Talkies. (6) Shree Talkies.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

The country occupied by the Native States in Central India, which are under a Political Officer to the Governor-General, is known as the Central India Agency. Prior to 1921, Gwalior State was included in the Agency but since then it has been separated politically. It has been allotted four representatives to the Federal Assembly and three to the Federal Council of State, out of the 17 and 14 seats respectively assigned to the Agency. I
the Indian
British C
from the
stretches from Rajputana to Chota Nagpur, covering Malwa and Bundelkhand. The Political Officer is stationed at Indore.

GWALIOR STATE: This progressive Indian State is ruled by H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, who is a descendant of the famous Scindia family of Gwalior, who have ruled the State since 1745. The State is in direct relationship with the Government of India, through the British Resident. It has progressed greatly in social and political affairs, rural uplift, aviation, industry and other matters under the keen guidance of the

Maharaja. The State has a light railway system of its own and a halting station for Empire flying-boats.

GWALIOR: Lies at the foot of a famous ancient fort which stands on a great rock. The modern capital, however, is Lashkar, which is six times the size of the old city and has a large trade and many public buildings. Phul Bagh, in the new city of Lashkar, has most of the State offices, the Gwalior Palace and other buildings. Gwalior railway station is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lashkar and the race course is close to the station. Gwalior junction lies on the main line of the G.I.P. Railway from Bombay to Delhi and is 195 miles from Delhi. Three branches of the Gwalior Light Railways proceed from the junction to Shivpuri, Bhind and Sheopur Kalan respectively. An annual cattle fair and agricultural exhibition is arranged by the State, which attracts many visitors and businessmen from outside the State. There are spacious grounds near the Kampoo Lashkar for holding circus and other shows and sports, cricket, hockey, football and other tournaments annually. Gwalior is well-known for its fort, architectural buildings, palaces and monuments and is worth a visit. **Dak Bungalows:**—There are none in Gwalior but rooms can be rented at Dufferin Sarai, opposite the station, which belongs to the State. There are two Dharamshalas in Gwalior meant for Hindus only, one of which is opposite the station and the other on the way to Lashkar. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas are available at moderate rates and N. I. T. Co.'s motor buses at cheap fixed rates ply between Lashkar, Morar and Gwalior. **Hotels:**—(1) Hotel de Gwalior. (2) Park Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) The Elgin Club, near the Palace, Lashkar. (2) Alijah Club, close to the Residency, Morar. (3) The Young Men's Club, close to the Victoria College, Lashkar. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Gwalior Fortress, with an archaeological museum and several historical buildings. This impregnable fort has been famous for over 1,000 years. It stands on a great rock 300 ft. high and includes Man Singh's splendid palace, temples and shrines. The main entrance is on the north-east and is accessible by a

continuous road from below. There are unique rock sculptures excavated in the cliff below the fort, containing caves and figures over 50 ft. high. The Telika Mandir in the fort was built in the 9th century and interesting fragments of carved stone discovered during excavations are placed round the Mandir. The citadel in the northern corner presents a picturesque appearance. A panoramic view of the city and surroundings can be had from the fort. (2) Tomb of Mahomed Ghaus on the outskirts of the city. (3) The tomb of Tansen, the famous musician, near the famous tamarind tree. (4) Jami Masjid, outside the fort. (5) Ram Laxmi Bai of Jhansi's Chhatra. (6) Chhatris of the various Scindia rulers. (7) Jayaji Chowk State Museum. (8) King George Parks with a zoo. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Capitol Talkies, Jayaji Chowk. (2) Central Talkies. (3) Chitra Talkies.

INDORE STATE: The seventh largest Indian State, is ruled by the famous Holkar family, who have been ruling the State prior to 1706. In the administration of the State, His Highness acts with the advice of his Cabinet, which is the chief executive body in the State. In industrial, agricultural and educational affairs, the State is growing very rapidly for which the Maharaja is greatly responsible.

INDORE: The capital of the State, is situated on the banks of the Khan and Saraswati rivers, 1,830 feet above sea level. It is an important commercial town in Central India and has many industries. The Agent to the Government of India resides in Indore which is 440 miles from Bombay and can be reached from Khandwa junction on the G. I. P. Railway by a meter gauge line which connects with Rutlam junction on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. To the south of the town is the Manik Bagh Palace where the Maharaja resides. The new palace faces the main square of the city and lies to the north of the old palace. The British Residency is on the east, adjoining the town. Dak

Bungalows:— (1) Dak Bungalow, Bombay-Agra Road. (2) Sarosh Rest House, Manoramganj, on the Bombay-Agra Road. **Public Conveyances:**— (1) Tongas. (2) Taxis. **Hotels:**— (1) Indore Hotel, Bosanquet Road. (2) Empress Hotel, Bosanquet Road. (3) Cecil Hotel, Tukoganj Main Road. (4) Central Hotel, Station Road. (5) Milton Hotel, Station Road. **Clubs:**— (1) Yeshwant Club, Tukoganj North. (2) Residency Club, Residency. **Places of Interest:**— (1) Lal Bagh Palace. (2) Cenotaph of Ahalya Bai, a prominent ruler of Indore. (3) Museum Topkhana Main Road. (4) Sir Hukumchand's Temple Ditwaria Bazar. (5) Biscoe Park, Tukoganj. (6) Yeshwant Sagar Water Works. (7) Glancy Power House. (8) Institute of Plant Industry. **Places of Entertainment:**— (1) Regal Theatre, Tukoganj Main Road. (2) Shr Krishna Cinema, Topkhana Main Road. (3) Prakash Talkies, Riverside Road. (4) Aruna Talkies, Siyaganj. (5) Diamond Talkies, Yeshwant Niwas Road. (6) Maharaja Talkies, Topkhana Main Road.

MHOW: A military cantonment station on the B. B. & C. I. meter gauge railway connecting Ajmer with Khandwa. Mhow is about 80 miles and is equidistant from both Rutlam (on B. B. & C. I. main line) and Khandwa (on the G. I. P. main line). It is 2,000 feet above sea level and possesses equitable climate with a short spell of a not very trying summer from April to the end of June. Mhow is Rail Head for a number of small but otherwise important C. I. States—Dhar (of Raja Bhoj fame), Barwani, etc. The great historical Archaeological Department protected monument known as "Mando Fort" of the fame of Baz Bahadur and Rani Rupmati can be reached from Mhow, about 50 miles. Dhar State maintains a first class Dak Bungalow at Mando, an excellent place for those requiring quiet and rest. **Dak Bungalow:**— On Post Office Road, where lodging and boarding arrangements exist. Rooms may be reserved on application to the Manager. **Public Conveyances:**— (1) Buses. (2) Tongas. **Hotels:**— There are no good residential hotels. A number of Dharamshalas and Serais

exist where food and lodging can be had. Clubs:—C. I. Club, Bungalow No. 47, on the Mall. The Club maintains a number of residential quartets, swimming pool, boating facilities at Bircha Lake. Places of Interest:—(1) Cantonment Public Garden. (2) Fort. (3) Prince of Wales Garden. (4) Bircha "Lido" with first class swimming pool and a stately pavilion where drinks and food may be had. (5) Caves in the village of Bagh, near Manpur (about 12 miles from Mhow). Places of Entertainment:—(1) Vaudette Cinema. (2) Orpheum Cinema. (3) Dreamland Cinema. (4) Mohan Talkies. (5) Moti Mahal Talkies. (6) Fantasy, a Dance and Drink Hall.

UJJAIN: The city was famous as the capital of Vikramaditya, who once ruled the city. It is situated on the Sipra river and is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. The old city, which is now in ruins, lies to the north of the new city and the temples and bathing ghats are on the Sipta river. Ujjain can be reached from Nagda and Bhopal junctions on the main lines from Bombay of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways respectively. It is the terminus of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway and the junction between the broad and metre gauge sections worked by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. A branch line of the Gwalior Light Railway connects Ujjain with Agar. The new city of Ujjain is the headquarters of the Malwa division of Gwalior State. On important festivals several fairs are held yearly, but the Sindhasta Fair, held once in 12 years, is attended by thousands of pilgrims from all over India. Dak Bungalows:—There is one near the railway station and a Dharamshala for Hindu pilgrims. Public Conveyances:—There is a regular motor service of the Gwalior Northern India Transport Company, which leaves from Ujjain for Gwalior, Badanagar, Mandsoor, Rajgarh, Dhar and Shajapur. Hotel:—There is a hotel in the city near the station, where boarding and lodging can be had. Places of Interest:—(1) Bathing Ghats on the river. (2) Jai Singh Observatory, erected by the Maharaja of Jaipur.

(3) Kaliadeh, "water palace."

BHOPAL: The capital of Bhopal State, it was built 1,000 years ago by Raja Bhoj. The State is ruled by H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, whose ancestor Dost Mohammad, an Afghan chief, founded the dynasty in 1707. The city of Bhopal lies on the north bank of a large lake and is surrounded by a wall. It is situated at an elevation of 1,700 ft. above sea level and has a fine climate. Bhopal lies on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Delhi. It is the junction of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, which connects the city with Ujjain. The city is pleasantly situated and its main roads are well kept and lighted. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one near the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—Phaetons, tongas, taxis and buses which ply between the station and the city. **Hotel:**—Ruby Hotel. **Club:**—Bhopal Yacht Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) The Old Palace of Bhopal. (2) Jumma Masjid, in the centre of the town. (3) The Museum, with its well laid out garden. (4) The citadel of Fatehgarh, from where a panoramic view of the city and its surroundings can be had. (5) The New Mosque. (6) The Palaces of the Nawab and the gardens, situated near the city.

SANCHI: Famous for the great Buddhist Mound which was built here in the 3rd century B.C. Sanchi belongs to Bhopal State and can be reached from Bhopal. The railway station of Sanchi is 28 miles from Bhopal junction on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Delhi. There is a **Dak Bungalow** owned by the State near the station and meals can be had by previous arrangement. The principal monument amongst the interesting Buddhist relics at Sanchi is the famous mound or the "Sanchi Tope." This stupa is dome-like in form and stands on the top of a small hill. It is enclosed by stone railings, each rail bearing a different inscription. There are four gateways leading to the stupa displaying beautiful and remarkable sculptured scenes from the life of Buddha. No traveller in India should fail to visit the ancient Buddhist buildings at Sanchi

containing elaborate and marvellous carvings.

REWAH: The capital of Rewah State, which is one of the largest States in the eastern half of Central India. It has an area of 13,000 sq. miles and a population of 18,20,445. Railway lines of the G. I. P. and B. N. Railways pass through the south and south-west portion of the State. Rewah can be reached from Satna station, 32 miles away on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Naini junction. There is a regular bus service from the station to the State which also connects with Panna States. The Maharaja of Rewah resides in the city and the Political Agent resides in Satna. Rewah abounds in hills and forests with abundant game, but permission must be obtained for shooting. Besides the forest wealth the State is rich in mineral deposits out of which coal, corundum, ochres and limestones are being worked on a large scale. It is watered by a tributary of the Ganges and the neighbouring country is richly cultivated. The Great Deccan Road passes through the capital, which is connected to the various parts of the State by a network of roads, on most of which buses ply. The Beechar and Chachara waterfalls nearby are worth a visit. **Hotels:**—Boarding and lodging facilities are available for the traveller at the Royal Mansion, Rewah.

RAJPUTANA

The country of the Rajputs, an ancient and valiant race of Rajasthan, who are well known in Indian history for their traditional heroism. Rajputana is a large territory which consists of 21 Rajput States, one chiefship, one estate and the small British province of Ajmer-Merwara. Running across it are the Aravalli Hills, which divide it into Eastern and Western Rajputana. Ajmer-Merwara is in the centre. The north-western portion includes the desert of Thar, but the south-east portion is fertile. The Luni river, which flows in Rajputana, rises in the Aravalli Hills and goes into the Rann of Cutch. The climate of Rajputana is pleasant in the hills, and in

other parts it is of great extremes. The most prominent States in Rajputana are: Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Kotah and Alwar. Rajputana has an absorbing history and boasts of many ancient monuments and sights worth visiting.

MOUNT ABU: The famous hill station of Rajputana is also known for the beautifully carved temples of Dilwara. Hundreds of visitors from all over India and abroad arrive here, especially during the season, from the middle of March to June and for six weeks during autumn from September 15. Mount Abu forms part of the Aravalli Hills and is situated to the south of Rajputana at an elevation of 4,500 ft. above sea level. Electricity and pipe water supply have been introduced since 1940 and 1943 respectively. There are three educational institutions in Mount Abu: St. Mary's High School, Convent High School for girls and Lawrence Military School. This charming hill station is reached from Abu Road railway station on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. From Abu Road there is a good tarred road and the 17½ miles journey up-hill to Mount Abu is done by an efficient motor service through magnificent mountain scenery. Fishing in the Nakhi and Bundermere lakes of Abu is allowed by previous permission from the District Magistrate, Abu Leased Area. There are many places in Mount Abu to interest the visitor and one of the greatest attractions is the number of walks amongst the finest scenery, with views over the plain 3,000 ft. below. **Dak Bungalow:**—A Dak Bungalow is maintained by the Public Works Department and application for accommodation should be made to the Section Officer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Rickshaws, (2) touring cars, (3) buses having single first, second and third class seats. Luggage upto 30 lbs. is carried free. To avoid inconvenience visitors should make previous arrangements for seats by writing to the Abu Motor Service at least 24 hours in advance. **Hotel:**—Rajputana Hotel, which is open all the year round, is patronized by

both Europeans and Indians. Clubs:—(1) The Rajputana Club is open only to Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Government and State officers. (2) The Abu Club, primarily meant for Rajputana Secretariat clerks, also admits respectable visitors as its members. (3) A new golf course, opened in 1939 in very attractive surroundings, is very popular. Places of Interest:—(1) Dilwara Temples. Visitors to the temples must get a pass by applying on a prescribed form obtainable at the Dak Bungalow or the Rajputana Hotel. The temples are the pride of Mount Abu and are situated 1½ miles from the town. The group consists of five Jain temples, each with its subsidiary shrines and corridors and standing within its own enclosed quadrangle, about 100 ft. square. Two of them, the Neminath Temple and the Temple of Adinath, deserve special attention and the ground plan consists of a shrine, a porch and an arcade court-yard with niches for images. The pillars and images are all of delicately carved white marble. Characteristic of the style is its grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the walls and the pillars with great elaboration and the porticoes are very elaborate. The carvings are from the various Hindu scriptures, while the domes in the centre of the two temples are most striking. The Hathikhana contains large elephants of marble, very well executed. The Dilwara Temples are the oldest temples, standing almost unrivalled and forming the masterpiece of Jain architecture. (2) Achaleshwar Temple and Achalgarh are situated two miles beyond Dilwara and are relics of a bygone age. The remains of the ancient fort of Achalgarh are on a high hill. The fort was the stronghold of the Parmars who once ruled Mount Abu. The temple has the image of the toe of Shiva, below which there is a The Mandakini Tank presents its carvings of buffaloes in the water. (3) The Nakki Lake is a picturesque lake said to have been excavated by the gods with their finger nails. (4) Toad Rock is in

the centre of a hillock on the southern side of the lake and resembles in outline an immense toad. (5) Gaumukh has the image of a cow's head through which water passes into a tank. (6) Arbuda Devi, a rock-cut shrine in the vicinity of the station. (7) Gura Shikhar or the Hermit's Peak is 5,600 ft. above sea level and makes the highest peak in the Aravalli Hills affording a magnificent view of the plains. The other places of interest are: (8) Sunset Point. (9) Trevor Tal. (10) The Crag. (11) Nun Rock. (12) Palampur Point. (13) Ramkund. (14) Devangan Temples. (15) Anardra Point. (16) Ogilvie Municipal Park. Places of Entertainment:—No permanent theatre of any kind exists in Abu. A garrison cinema has been started at the sanatorium and is open to the public.

AJMER: The capital of the small province of Ajmer-Merwara, is surrounded by hills on all sides and lies at the foot of Taragarh Hill. The fortress of Taragarh, built by Akbar, commands the city and is situated on the hill 3,000 ft. above sea level. Ajmer railway junction lies on the metre gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. A branch line of the railway connects Ajmer with Khandwa on the main line of the G. I. P. Railway. Ajmer is an important city and a centre with much trade. The locomotive and carriage workshops of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Ajmer engage about 12,000 men. There are many sights in the city of interest to the visitor, and from a religious standpoint it is venerated both by Hindus and Mahomedans. **Dak Bungalow:**—A Dak Bungalow on Katchery Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, pal gharis and buses. **Hotels:**—(1) Ajmer Hotel, Srinagar Road. (2) Hindu Hotel, opposite the Clock Tower. (3) Imperial Hotel. (4) Empire Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Ajmer Club. (2) Bisset Institute. (3) European Officers' Club. (4) Indian Club. This club is open to the Indian gentry of Ajmer and outside. (5) Ajmer Railway Institute, a private club intended for employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and for other approved officials and residents. There is

no entrance fee and fees are according to the salary of a member. The club provides indoor games and has a self-contained cinema (talkies). (6) Kalabagh Young Men's Association, Kalabagh. The club is open to the public, and is an outdoor sports club. Places of Interest:—(1) The Magazine, Akbar's old palace, now used as a Museum. (2) Badli Shahi Building, Naya Bazar. (3) Ana Sagar Lake, an artificial lake built by Shahi Jehan, set in beautiful surroundings. It attracts many visitors. (4) Daulat Bagh, behind the main bund. It has beautiful pavilions of pure white marble and is known as the Garden of the Splendour. (5) The Durgah of Khwaja Salih, a tomb of the Mahomedan saint who died in 1235 A.D. Near this is a tomb of the daughter of Shah Jehan. (6) Mayo College. (7) Fortress of Taragarh, famous in history. (8) Pushkar, a sacred lake containing a lotus. It lies seven miles from

Ajmer and also has a fine temple called Laxmi Temple. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Majestic Talkies. (2) Capitol Talkies. (3) Empire Talkies. (4) Railway Talkies.

JAIPUR: The capital of Jaipur State, one of the wealthiest States in Rajputana, is situated 185 miles to the south-west of Delhi. Major General H. H. The Maharaja of Jaipur, the ruler of the State, traces his ancestry through the Khachhawa clan of the Hindu Kshatriya caste back to the Sun-god and have been well-known figures in the annals of Rajputana. Jaipur junction is situated on the metre gauge line of the 'B. B. & C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi. The metre gauge line of the Jaipur State Railway, from Siwai Madhopur-Jaipur-Jhunjhunu, meets at Jaipur junction. The city is surrounded by a wall 20 ft. high, with eight gateways. The Palace of the Maharaja is ideally situated and also the several public buildings. The streets are wide and the city is built according to a well-ordered plan. It is an oblong rectangle of nine great blocks with main streets 111 feet wide. The bazars are very beautiful and run

straight with a row of shops on either side intercepted with squares locally known as Choupers. The recent construction of verandahs of beautiful design in front of shops has added to the charm, making the outlook very attractive. Amber, the old capital of the State, is about eight miles from the new city of Jaipur and there is a good road joining them. Jaipur is noted for its skilful artisans and the beauty of the work they turn out. It ranks first among the States of Rajputana and Central India for the variety and excellence of its art production. Porcelain pottery, brass work, stone carvings, ivory and sandalwood toys and jewellery are some of the important industries. **Public Conveyances:**—Taxis, buses, phaetons, tongas and ekkas and covered carriages (pal gharis). Elephants or camels can also be hired for the ascent of Amber Fort. **Hotels:**—(1) Kaiser-i-Hind Hotel, near the railway station. (2) New Hotel, near English Church. Besides these hotels, there is the (3) Edward Memorial Hotel, outside the Ajmer Gate of the city where Indian travellers are comfortably accommodated. **Club:**—Jaipur Club, meant for the aristocracy, is situated about a quarter of a mile from the railway station. It has one of the finest polo fields in India. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Maharaja's New Palace at Rambagh and the City Palace and the Jai Singh's Observatory can be visited with the permission of the Resident. The City Palace stands in the centre of the city with beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds surrounded by high embattlements. Chandra Mahal in the centre, is seven storied whilst the Diwan-i-Khas, or the Hall of Private Audience, is close by. The famous observatory built by Jai Singh in 1734 stands to the east of the Mahal and has pillars and dials of a huge size, and is a living monument of ancient learning and art. Gobind Deoji's temple facing the Chandra Mahal is a favourite and most sacred temple for pilgrims. (2) Amber, the ancient capital of the State till 1728. It is now mostly uninhabited and, with the exception of the palace, is a mass of ruins. The palace at Amber with its great fortress is situated on the hill. Everything inside

the palace is kept in good preservation. The road from the north-east gate leads to the old palace or Jal Mahal, a picturesque relic of the past, standing in the bed of Man Sagar Lake. The Jagat Shiromaniji Temple is a fine building famous for its remarkable gateway and carved shrine. Permission should be obtained to view the palace. (3) Hawa Mahal, or the Palace of Winds. This attractive building of unique design and architecture overlooks one of the main streets of the city. (4) The Albert Hall and Museum is located in the Ramnivas Gardens and is claimed to be the second best in India. (5) Chatris at Gatore are a collection of Jaipur arts and crafts and other objects which are of considerable interest. (6) The Palace Armoury and Pothikhana are treasuries of ancient art and industry, but permission to view them must be obtained. It contains one of the most comprehensive collections of rare Indian and Persian manuscripts. (7) School of Arts is open to all during working hours. (8) The Maharaja's Public Library, in the centre of the city, is open to all. (9) Cenotaphs of the Qucens. (10) Galta and Ghat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of Jaipur, both of which owe their beauty to the handiwork of man and nature. The former, a memorial of Galava Rishi, is a place of pilgrimage. It commands a beautiful view of the city. (10) Transport Gardens. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Manprakash Talkies, near the King Edward Memorial and opposite the Ramnivas Gardens. (2) Ramprakash Talkies, in the centre of the city. (3) Prem Prakash Talkies, near the main gate. Two more cinemas outside the city are in course of construction.

BHARATPUR: The sixth largest city in Rajputana and the capital of Bharatpur State. H. H. the Maharaja of Bharatpur is a descendant of the famous Jat family who have ruled the State. Bharatpur junction is on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Bombay to Muttra, via Baroda, and is 33 miles from Agra Fort junction. A metre gauge line of the railway from Bandikui junction to Agra Fort junction meets the main line at Bharatpur. The city of Bharatpur is enclosed by a wall

and has a strong fort well-known in Indian history. The palace of the Maharaja is at Golbagh, a mile outside the city. A Dak Bungalow is to be found at the railway station. Public Conveyances:—Tongas, ekkas and buses. Hotels:—There are no hotels in Bharatpur and visitors stay at the Dak Bungalow. Clubs:—(1) Sardar Club, for State Officials. (2) Recreation Club, for the public. Places of Interest:—(1) Bharatpur offers many attractions. It is historically a very important place in Rajputana and has a strong fort surrounded by a mud wall which for some time baffled all attempts to conquer it. (2) Jawahir Burj, where the installation ceremony of every ruler of Bharatpur takes place. (3) Shri Ganga Maharani's Temple. (4) Brijendra Behari's Temple, at Sewar. (5) Kamr-i-Khas, Durbar Hall in the fort. (6) Keola Deo, famous for duck shooting, is 3 miles from the city. (7) The Palaces at Dig: these splendid palaces built by the rulers of Bharatpur in the 18th century, are remarkable specimens of Indian architecture. Dig is 23 miles from Bharatpur and is connected by a metalled road. There is a regular bus service, which charges as. 8 per passenger for a single journey. Place of Entertainment:—There is no permanent cinema at Bharatpur.

ALWAR: The capital of Alwar State, which was founded in 1771 by the ancestor of the Maharaja, who came from the Royal Family of Amber. The fort of Alwar overlooks the city and the sacred tank lies at the foot of it. The Alwar State Railway station is 57 miles from Delhi, via Jaipur and Bandikui junction. Dak Bungalows:—(1) Near the railway station. (2) More-sari, in Kedalganj. (3) Dharamshala of Dr. Sagna Bai, in Dedalganj. Public Conveyances:—Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. Hotels:—There are no hotels in Alwar and visitors use the Dak Bungalow. Club:—Jay Krishna Club, near the Polo Ground. Places of Interest:—(1) Sagar Tank, a beautiful tank at the foot of the fort. There is always a crowd here. (2) City Palace. (3) Chhattr of Shree Bakhtawar Singhji Maharaj at Sagar. (4) Gummud Fatehjang, near the railway crossing. (5)

Lal Diggi Tank, near Jay Paltan. (6) Gummud Khan-khana, Mohalla, Akhepura. (7) Tripolia, in the heart of the city. (8) Temple of Jagannathji Maharaj, Purana Katla. (9) Alwar Fort, situated on the top of a conical rock, was formerly almost inaccessible. (10) Silleserh Bund, seven miles from the city. (11) Jeysemund Bund, four miles from the city. (12) Purjan Vihar Garden, near Manni-ka-Bar near the city. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Jagat Talkies, Marnonki Gali, in the city. (2) Kishore Talkies, Mohalla Khadana, outside the city.

BIKANER: The fourth largest town in Rajputana, it is the capital of Bikaner State. There is a strong fort built of stone in which the city lies, and a well laid out public park faces it. This handsome city contains several palaces, many beautiful buildings, mosques and Jain temples. The new palace of the Maharaja is situated in the suburbs outside the city. The State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, the eldest surviving son of Rao Jodhaji, the ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur). The rulers belong to the famous Rathore clan of Rajputs and are descended from the pre-eminent of all races, namely, the Solar Race. The present ruler is 22nd in descent from Rao Bikaji. The State has its own very efficiently managed railway system extending about 500 miles which is linked with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Rewari, Hissar and Bhatinda; with the N. W. R. at Hissar and Bhatinda and with the Jaipur State Railway at Loharu junction and with the Jodhpur Railway at Chilo junction and Sujangarh. Through trains of the B. K. S. Railway run between Bikaner and Delhi via Rewari (B. B. & C. I. Rly.). Bikaner is also connected by through trains with Bhatinda. A branch line links it up with Marwar junction, via Chilo junction, Merta Road and Jodhpur. Hotel:— The State Hotel, an up-to-date hotel where accommodation can be had at reasonable rates. Dak Bungalow at the railway station. Public Conveyances:— Ekkas, tongas, buggies, taxis and buses. Clubs:— (1) Victoria Club. (2) Golden Jubilee Club. Places of Interest:— (1) Old Palaces and Armoury in

the fort. (2) Sri Kolayaji. (3) Shiva Bari Garden. (4) Devi Kund Sagar. (5) Sri Laxminathji's Temple. (6) Public Park. (7) Ratanbehari's and Rishakshramaniji's Temples. (8) Bikaner State Museum. (9) Stadium. (10) Lalgarh Palace of the Maharaja, outside the city. (11) Public Library. Place of Entertainment:—Ganga Theatre Cinema.

JODHPUR: The capital of Jodhpur State, the largest State in Rajputana in respect of area, which is 36,120 sq. miles. Jodhpur was formerly known as Marwar. The city of Jodhpur stands on rocky hills and although the city wall is no longer maintained, the six gates, each bearing the name of the town to which it leads, still exist. The fort, in the centre of the city, dominates it and presents a magnificent appearance. There are several lakes in and around Jodhpur and the city gets its water supply from the Sumair Samad Lake near Pali, about 55 miles away from Jodhpur. H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the ruler of the State, is the head of the Rathores and claims descent from Rama, the King of Ayodhya. The Jodhpur Railway connects Jodhpur with Marwar junction on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and with Chilo on the Bikaner Railway. The aerodrome at Jodhpur is one of the most spacious in India. It is the recognized stop of the British, French and Dutch air mail services and also the headquarters of the Jodhpur Flying Club. The main industries of the State are ivory, silk, leather and lacquer. Mandore, the ancient capital of the State, is two miles from Balsamand Lake. It is now in ruins but its buildings are being preserved. **Dak Bungalow:**—A decent and well-furnished Dak Bungalow near the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class. (2) Taxis are available at Sojati Gate, Dak Bungalow, and Western India State Motors. The rates are fixed. (3) Buses, which ply between different places in the State charge fixed rates. **Hotel:**—State Hotel is run by the State. **Clubs:**—(1) Umed Club. (2) Jodhpur Flying Club. (3) Jodhpur Railway Indian Institute; a recreation club open to rail-

way employees only. (4) Jodhpur Railway European Institute, a Gymkhana Club, meant for European employees of the railway and other Europeans approved by the management. (5) The Sardar Club, the election to the Club is by ballot. Visitors are admitted if introduced by permanent members. The general activities include squash, golf, and yachting. Places of Interest:— (1) The Fort and the Palaces. The fort is in the centre of the city and is of great historical interest. Within its walls can be seen a collection of arms and other objects of antiquity. It has seven massive gateways and interesting old palaces on the edge of a cliff. A panoramic view of the city can be had from the battlements of the fort. (2) Mandor, the old capital, contains fine massive buildings, carved marble cenotaphs of former rulers, a stone palace, the Hawa Mahal and a pantheon containing gigantic figures. (3) Sardar Museum and Willingdon Zoological Gardens, which are well laid out around the building of the museum, comprise a zoo, stadium and a Zenana Garden. (4) Balsamand Lake and garden on Circuit Road. (5) Umed Sagar Reservoir. (6) Kailana or Partapsagar Lake. (7) Chitta Hill Palace, the new palace of the Maharaja. (8) Jubilee Courts. (9) Acro-drome. (10) Raikhubagh Palace. (11) Takhtsagar Water-works and Pumping Stations. (12) Marble Cenotaph, near the fort. (13) Devanathji's Temple at Mahamandir, to the east of the city. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Empire Talkies, in Sardarbhavan, Sojati Gate. (2) Stadium Cinema, near Willingdon Gardens. (3) Krishna Talkies, in Kantalia House, Sojati Gate.

UDAIPUR: One of the most beautiful cities in India and the capital of Udaipur State. It is situated on the shores of the great Pichola Lake, with wooded hills around it. Udaipur is the fifth largest city in Rajputana and has been rightly called the "Venice of the East." It has been the capital of Mewar or Udaipur State since 1568, when Rana Udai Singh, after the capture of Chitorgarh by Akbar, left it and founded Udaipur, 60 miles to the west. H. H. the Maharana of Udaipur, the

ruler of the State, is the direct descendant of the Sunstock, the Royal dynasty of Kanauj. Udaipur has been famous in the history of Rajputana and the names of Rana Pratap Singh and Maharani Padmini will long be remembered for their deeds of valour. Udaipur is connected by the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railways with Marwar junction, on the metre gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Delhi and also with Chitorgarh junction which is on the metre gauge line of the railway from Khandwa to Ajmer, via Rutlam junction. Udaipur is surrounded by a wall, with five gates. Pichola Lake is to its west and there are many beautiful gardens to its south. Pichola Lake is the water-way of Udaipur leading to islands situated in the middle of the lake. Most of the islands have fine marble palaces but the Royal Palace in the Pichola Lake is most impressive of all and is considered one of the beautiful buildings in India. Boats are available to convey visitors to the Royal Palace, but permission to view it should be previously obtained from the Private Secretary of the Maharana. The other places of interest in Udaipur are the Slave Girls' Garden, the Palace of the Maharana, with a spacious garden and a small zoo, Victoria Hall and Museum and Kankroli Lake, 32 miles by car to the south-east of Udaipur. For sight-seeing in the city, tongas, carriages and a few cars are available on hire. Shrinath Dwara, near Udaipur, is an important place of pilgrimage of the Vaishnavas. Hotels:— There is no Dak Bungalow in Udaipur, however, there is a Government Guest House combined with State Hotel. There is one private hotel, known as Lake View Hotel, under European management. There is also an Indian State Guest House known as "Satkaryalaya" and one Rest House called Fateh Memorial. Public Conveyances:— (1) Tongas. (2) Buses which run between Udaipur and Nathadwara via Aklingji, a distance of 32 miles. There is another bus service which runs between Udaipur and Rikhawadevaji. Both these places are places of worship for Hindus. Places of Interest:— (1) State Gardens, known as Sahaliyoki Bari. (2) Gulab Bag and

Museum. (3) Champa Bag. (4) Lakes. (5) Khasodi. (6) Island Palaces. (7) Sujjargarh. (8) Public Library in Gulab Bag. Places of Entertainment:— (1) Picture Palace Cinema. (2) Field Club.

CHITORGARH: The ruins at Chitorgarh are of great interest to the visitor, as there is no place in Rajputana so full of vivid history of the past as Chitor. The place can be visited while going or returning from Udaipur. Chitorgarh junction lies on the branch line that runs from Khandwa to Ajmer, via Rutlam junction, which lies on the broad gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. From Chitorgarh the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway connects it with Udaipur and, via Mavli junction, with Marwar junction on the metre gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Chitorgarh was the ancient capital of Udaipur State (known as Mewar then) and was sacked no less than three times. After the third and terrible sack by Emperor Akbar, the then ruler, Rana Udai Singh, left Chitor and moved to Udaipur, which has since been the capital of the State. It is interesting to recall how the chivalrous Rajputs fought with their enemy and while the remnant of the defenders were on the way to battle, their brave women-folk built bonfires and threw themselves into them, giving proof of their fidelity to their great race. They were too proud of their heritage to fall into the hands of the enemy, and their victor upon entering Chitorgarh found nothing but the dead. The ruins of Chitorgarh can be reached by tonga from the station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. The fort of Chitorgarh is situated on a rocky hill, and has imposing gateways. It is in a ruinous condition and has remains of many temples and palaces richly carved. From the summit of the fort a fine view of the demolished remains can be had. The Tower of Victory in Chitorgarh has carved images, both inside and outside of its four walls, from the base to its summit. It stands 122 feet high, dominates everything else and consists of nine storeys. It was built to commemorate the victory over the Moghuls. The other monument resembling it is the

Tower of Fame, which has also fine carvings and is 75 ft. high with five storeys. Besides these there are other ruins of palaces, temples and buildings in Chitorgarh belonging to the noble and chivalrous Rajput race.

KOTAH: The capital of Kotah State, lies on the Chambal river. Kotah was once part of Bundi but broke away in 1625. It is a walled city and contains many fine buildings, temples and mosques. Kotah is the junction of the G. I. P. Railway with the Nagda-Muttra section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. There is a Dak Bungalow in the town and the places of interest are public gardens at the foot of a beautiful lake, a fine old palace, the cenotaphs and Umed Bhuvan, the new palace.

BUNDI: The capital of Bundi State, is about 28 miles west of Kotah. The State was founded in the early part of the 13th century. Bundi is situated among wooded hills and is surrounded by a huge wall. It has many fine buildings and the palace of the ruler, built on a hill, is one of the finest buildings in Rajputana. Bundi State covers an area of 2,200 sq. miles and has a population of 2,49,374, of which 20,846 reside in Bundi city. The State is well known in commercial circles for Bundi Portland cement, which is manufactured on a large scale at Lakheri, on the B. B. & C. I. Rly., 40 miles from Bundi city. The Bundi jungles are noted for their tiger shooting and during season small game is fairly plentiful. Bundi city is situated in a narrow gorge in the hills and is entirely enclosed within walls pierced by magnificent gateways. The main street is paved with stone blocks. Taragarh Fort, or the "Star Fort," which crowns the hill 600 feet above the city, was built by Rao Bar Singh in A.D. 1354. The outer walls were added by Dalil, the Jaipur Governor, during the time that Jaipur held Bundi in the first half of the eighteenth century. **Hotel:**— There is a small but well-equipped modern hotel managed by the State for the convenience of travellers and sight-seers. **Public Conveyances:**— A regular bus service runs between Bundi and Kotah and Bundi Road railway station of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. **Club:**— Robertson

Cricket Club. Places of Interest:— (1) Nawal Sagar, a small but beautiful tank situated at the western end of the city. (2) Mori Mahal Palace. (3) Sunder Ghat. (4) Bundi Palace, which towers above the bathing ghats, temples and palaces and reflects in the waters of the Nawal Sagar Lake. It is a magnificent pile of architecture and appears like a giant bee's nest clinging to the hill side. In tier upon tier, the Palace or Garh of the Hara Kings rises above the city, with terraces, overhanging balconies and battlements. The palace is approached by a steep ramp leading under two gateways. The second gateway is decorated by two great stone elephants and was built in the beginning of the 17th century. Hathiapol, or the second gateway, also has an old "water clock". Opposite the gateway and above the stables which face it, is the Diwan-i-Am. Beyond the Diwan-i-Am stand the astronomical instruments of Raja Ram Singh. (5) Rani-ki-Baori, or Step Well, built in the 18th century. (6) Sabir-ka-Dha-ka-Kund. (7) Chowrasi Thaba-ki-Chhatra, a mile along the Kotah Road; it was built in 1683 and has 84 pillars. (8) Jait Sagar. (9) Kshar Bag. (10) Shikar Burj. (11) Phul Sagar. (12) Hindoli Lake.

UNITED PROVINCES

The country situated in the centre of Northern India, including the provinces of Agra and Oudh, is called the United Provinces. The Himalayas and the Vindhya Mountains are situated to the north and south respectively. The country is watered by the river Ganges and its great tributary the Jumna and by a great system of canals. It is a thickly populated land and is very largely cultivated. The province has an extreme climate but the climate on the hill stations is delightful. The important industries are cotton and silk weaving, carpet making, ivory and brass works, embroidery and stone carvings. Being a great educational centre it has six universities in the important towns. The United

Provinces are under a Governor with a Legislative Council and Assembly. There are many historical and important towns in the United Provinces, containing several ancient monuments and other sights worth visiting.

HEALTH RESORTS IN U.P.

NAINI TAL: A beautiful hill station, built around the shores of a fine lake at an elevation of 6,400 ft. above sea level. The lake is one mile long and has also a sulphur spring at the end near the Convalescent Depot. Naini Tal is a Himalayan beauty spot and is surrounded by hills. It is the summer headquarters of the Government of the United Provinces and is also a favourite resort and sanatorium. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station on the metre gauge section from Bareilly to Kathgodam on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway. A branch of the railway runs from Bareilly to Muttra. Bareilly junction lies on the standard gauge line of the East Indian Railway from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur via Lucknow. There is a bus service from Kathgodam to Naini Tal, 22 miles away. Special cars are also available at the station. Naini Tal provides pretty walks around the beautiful lake, and excellent yachting and boating can be had. Boat and yacht races are occasionally held on the lake and by the side of the Flats there is a band-stand. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Rickshaws, fares according to time. (2) Ponies. (3) Dandies. **Hotels:**—(a) European: (1) Grand Hotel, open from March to October. (2) Hotel Metropole. (3) Royal Hotel. (4) Manor House Hotel. (5) Manor Hotel. (b) Indian: (1) Naini Hotel. (2) Empire Hotel. Besides the hotels there are many boarding houses in Naini Tal. **Clubs:**—(1) Naini Tal Club, Ltd. The club provides yachting, rowing, polo and other sports. It has 28 bachelor quarters. (2) Naini Tal Yacht Club is a branch of the Naini Tal Club, Ltd., with a separate membership. Subscriptions vary according to the amount of sailing done by members. The club arranges yacht

racing and regattas. (3) Y. M. C. A. Holiday Home, open to all men and married families, and provides boating, fishing, riding, and other sports. Accommodation for rooms must be reserved in advance. (4) Indian Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Cheena Peak, situated at a height of 7,800 ft. A beautiful view of the Himalayas and the plain can be had from here. (2) Lariya Kantha Peak. (3) Land's End. (4) Sherka Danda Peak. (5) Tiffin Top. (6) An excursion from Naini Tal may also be made to the other hill stations nearby, which are connected by good roads. These are Bhawali, Bhim Tal, Sut Tal, Naukachia Tal, Ramgarh, Muklesar and Ranikhet. These are favourite picnic spots. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Capitol Cinema, with ballroom and skating rink attached, is situated near the lake. (2) Regal Theatre, for Indian and English shows. (3) Hallett Cinema.

ALMORA: A favourite health resort situated 78 miles by road from Naini Tal, via Ranikhet. It can be reached by car direct from Kathgodam to which it is linked by a beautifully winding road. Almora lies to the north of Naini Tal and is built on a ridge 5,500 ft. high. It is a popular hill station and is known for its suitability for consumptive patients. Almora is well known for the natural beauty and majestic grandeur of its snow-clad peaks. Woollen and copper are the chief industries and Almora tweeds and woollen are popular winter wear in Northern India. A fine view of the snows can be had in Almora and a lot of fishing is available in the lakes and rivers of the Kumaon Hills. Game both big and small are available in the famous evergreen forests of Kumaon. Almora has been described as "the Switzerland of India." It is the headquarters of the district of the same name. Dak Bungalow:—Almora District Board Dak Bungalow. Public Conveyances:—Cars and buses. Hotels:—(1) Deodar Hotel. (2) Himalaya Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel. (4) Capital Hotel. (5) West End Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Almora Club. (2) Kumaon Club. Place of Interest:—Pindari Glacier, 13,000 ft., near Almora. Places of Entertainment:—Mohan Talkies and Prabhat Talkies.

MUSSOORIE: A delightful hill station to the north of Dehra Dun, well known for the great variety of amusement it offers to visitors. It is situated 7,000 ft. above sea level on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Mussoorie is a favourite sanatorium in Northern India and a great educational centre. Landour, the adjacent Convalescent Depot for British troops, is to the south-east of Mussoorie. There is a good motor road from Dehra Dun to Mussoorie and cars are available at fixed rates. Dehra Dun station is connected by a standard gauge line of the East Indian Railway with Lhaskar junction, which lies on the Moghul Sarai-Saharanpur section of the railway. Mussoorie affords a beautiful view of the Himalayas clad in perennial snow and of the Dun valley and Siwallik Hills, with the Ganges and Jumna rivers to the east and west respectively. There are many places for excursions and picnics and Mussoorie provides many attractions in sport and amusement. Most of the hotels cater for amusements while several tournaments and cup matches are held during the season. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Rickshaws. (2) Dandies. (3) Ponies. (4) Cars and buses from Dehra Dun to motor terminus Kinraigh, in Mussoorie. Private cars can now go upto Library Terminus. In special cases permits are given by the Superintendent of Police for taking cars on Mall Road. **Hotels:**—(1) Savoy Hotel. (2) Charleville Hotel. (3) Hackman's Grand Hotel. (4) Central Hotel, The Mall. (5) Hotel Kashmir. (6) Sind-Punjab Hotel. (7) Holiday Inn. There are also several boarding houses in Mussoorie. **Clubs:**—(1) Mussoorie Club. (2) Himalayan Valley Club. (3) Happy Valley Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Barlow-ganj. (2) Hearsay Falls. (3) Mossy Falls. (4) Municipal Gardens. (5) Kamptee Falls (with rest-house). (6) Old Crown Brewery. (7) Mackinnon Brewery. (8) Bhatta Falls. (9) Wimper's Tank. (10) The Band-stand. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Picture Palace. (2) Rialto Talkies. (3) Palladium Talkies. (4) Roxy Talkies. (5) Jubilee Talkies. (6) Majestic Talkies. (7) Skating

Rink. (8) Ciro. (9) Tony.

CHAKRATA: One of the healthiest spots in India, situated in the foothills of the Himalayas, about 7,000 ft. above sea level. The journey can be made by car from Dehra Dun or from Salaranpur. Chakrata is the headquarters of a British Infantry Battalion and has two well-equipped European hotels. It is famous for its beautiful walks and has many picnic spots. There is also a nice club with a good library, and there are three churches. The beauty spots are at the pipe line and Deoban, affording beautiful views. There is a good road from Mussoorie to Simla via Chakrata. **Dak Bungalow:**— District Board Dak Bungalow. **Hotel:**— Snow View Hotel. **Public Conveyances:**— Taxis, mules and lorries.

CHIEF TOWNS OF U.P.

JHANSI: A large military cantonment at the foot of an ancient fort, in the province of Bundelkhand. The city, which has a large population, is surrounded by a wall and is dominated by a strong fort which is occupied by troops. There are nine principal gates to the city walls. Jhansi lies on the main line of the G.I.P. Railway from Bombay to Delhi and connects with branch lines of the railway to Cawnpore and Manikpur. Jhansi is a trade centre and has large railway workshops. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow, near Head Post Office. (2) P.W.D. Inspection House, on Sipri Road. (3) Gopal Dharamshala, city. (4) Hira Lal Dharamshala, city. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. **Hotels:**—(1) Jhansi Hotel, Abbot Road. (2) Chandra Hotel, city. **Clubs:**—(1) Jhansi Club, Ltd. (2) Silberade Club. (3) Railway European and Indian Institutes. **Places of Interest:**—(1) The Fort. (2) Memorial Garden. (3) Chhatri of Raja Sahib Gangadhar Rao. (4) Narain Bagh Gardens. (5) Lakshmi Tank. (6) Chhatri of Srimati Radha Bai, at Haria Tal. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Sipri Cinema. (2) La Scala Talkies, cantonment. (3) Crick Talkies,

Sardar Bazar. (4) Minerva Talkies. (5) Lakshmi Talkies, city.

CAWNPORE: An important manufacturing and commercial town in the United Provinces, situated on the right bank of the Ganges river. It is also an important railway junction where branches of the East Indian, B.B. & C.I., G.I.P. and B.N.W. Railways connect it with Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and other important towns. Cawnpore is connected with Lucknow by parallel lines of the B. I. and O. T. Railways. There are two bridges over the Ganges river connecting with the town, one carrying the metre and broad gauge railway lines and the other carrying the road and other traffic. The cantonment and civil station in Cawnpore lie on the bank of the river and the city lies inland towards the south-west. Old Cawnpore is separated from the present city by fields and gardens and lies three miles away along the riverside. Cawnpore is known historically as the site of some episodes of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. There is a marble monument over the well in the Memorial Gardens in Cawnpore into which the victims of the massacre were thrown. The commercial portion of the town containing several principal mills, factories, foundries and workshops extends towards the west and is near the river bank. Cawnpore is a well-known manufacturing centre for leather, cotton and woollen goods. **Public Conveyances:**— Buses, taxis, tongas, and ekkas. **Hotels:**— (1) Berkley House Hotel. (2) Belvue Hotel. (3) Hotel-de-Kashmere. (4) Majestic Hotel, Mistu Road. **Clubs:**— (1) Cawnpore Club, Ltd. (2) Cawnpore United Services Club. (3) Cawnpore Union Club, Ltd. (4) Cawnpore Friends Union Club, a sporting club open to the public. General activities of the club include cricket, hockey, football, and other sport. It has also a gymnasium and a library. **Places of Interest:**— (1) Memorial Gardens. (2) Queen's Park. (3) Sati Chaura Ghat. (4) The Memorial Church. (5) Allen Forest. (6) Kamala Retreat. **Places of Entertainment:**— Regal, Astor, Nishat, Plaza, Central, Imperial,

Moti Mahal, Majestic, Novelty, Jagat and Golden Talkies.

ALLAHABAD: The headquarters of the Government of the United Provinces. The city is known as Prayag and is a great Hindu pilgrim centre. It is situated on the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges rivers and is one of the most ancient cities in India. The Magh Mela is held here annually and the Kumbh Mela once in 12 years, when thousands of pilgrims visit the city. Allahabad is a large civil and military station, 512 miles from Calcutta, and lies on the main line of the East Indian Railway from Howrah to Delhi. A junction station at Chheoki (five miles from Allahabad on the opposite side of the river Jumna) connects the East Indian and G. I. P. Railways. The Bengal and North-Western Railway crossing the Ganges above its junction with the Jumna also runs into Allahabad. Considerable interest attaches to the fort, which stands at the point of the confluence. The civil station and the cantonments stand to the north-west and the city stretches to the west of the fort. The Railway Bridge spanning the Jumna (3,235 ft. in length) carries the railway lines from Chheoki, and the Curzon Bridge in the north connects Allahabad with Jaunpur. Fyzabad and Raebareilly section of the E. I. Railway. The Izat Bridge across the Ganges in the east carries the railway lines of the B. & N. W. Railway to Benares. There is an aerodrome used by the British, French and Dutch air lines at Bamrauli, eight miles to the west of Allahabad. There are many public buildings. The university and numerous colleges testify to the premier position that Allahabad holds as an educational centre in the United Provinces. Public Conveyances:— (1) Taxis. (2) Tongas, 2nd and 3rd class. (3) Ekkas. (4) Rickshaws. Hotels:—(a) Situated in the Civil Lines: (1) Roorki Hotel. (2) Barnett's Hotel. (3) Royal Hotel, 24, South Road. (b) Situated in the City: (1) Sindh Bombay Hotel. (2) Johnston Ganj. (3) New Taj Mahal Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Allahabad Club, Ltd., Stanley Road. (2) Ordnance Club, Chatham Lines. (3) Gymkhana Club, Alfred Park. (4) Y. M. C. A.,

Queen's Road, has furnished rooms with board. Non-Christians are admitted. The Association provides billiards, badminton and social evenings. Places of Interest:—(1) Fort, built by Akbar in 1575. There is a stone pillar executed by King Asoka in 240 B.C., and also an underground vault containing the images of many deities. (2) Khusru Bagh. (3) Alfred Park. (4) Macpherson Park. (5) Municipal Museum. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Regent Cinema. (2) Palace Cinema. (3) Regimental Talkies. (4) Moti Mahal Talkies. (5) Bishambar Palace. (6) Rupvani Picture House. (7) Prem Talkies. (8) Prabhat Picture House.

MIRZAPUR: The centre of large brass making industries of the province, is situated on the right bank of the Ganges river, between Allahabad and Benares. Mirzapur railway station lies on the main line of the East Indian Railway from Howrah to Delhi, 458 miles from Calcutta. The civil station is to the north-east of the town. Mirzapur is famous for its carpets and has also a good trade in cotton and lac. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow, Civil Lines. (2) P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow, Civil Lines. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Tongas. (2) Palki gharries. (3) Ekkas. (4) Buses. **Hotels:**—There are several Muslim hotels and one Hindu hotel in the town. **Clubs:**—(1) Indian Club. (2) English Club, Civil Lines. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Tanda Fall. (2) Town Hall. (3) Pakka Ghat at the river Ganges. (4) Gandhi Park. (5) Laldiggi. (6) Wyndham Memorial. **Place of Entertainment:**—Vijai Talkie House.

BENARES: Or Kashi, the holiest place of the Hindus and noted for its golden shrines, is situated on the left bank of the Ganges river. Benares cantonment station is 10 miles from Moghul Sarai, which is a large junction on the main line of the East Indian Railway from Howrah to Delhi. From Moghul Sarai a branch line of the railway proceeds to Saharanpur, via Benares and Lucknow. Benares cantonment station is 429 miles from Calcutta and from Moghul Sarai the railway lines are

carried over the Dufferin Bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long) on the Ganges river. Benares is connected with Allahabad and also with Chupra by branch lines of the O. T. Railway. The native State of Benares, under the Maharaja of Benares (belonging to the old ruling family) does not include Benares city. The palace and fort at Ramnagar on the right bank of the river are imposing buildings. The armoury contains a wonderful collection of weapons of war.

Benares city is famous for its antiquity. An excellent view of the temples and ghats can be had from the house-boats on the river. The city itself, except for the main street, consists of narrow alleys lined by steps, many storied buildings and innumerable shrines. To the Hindus Benares represents the *'civilization'* and culture and the *'motherland'* of thousands—from all parts of India—known for its silk, shawls, brassware, cloth embroidery in gold and silver threads and jewellery. There are colleges, schools and a university; it is the centre of Sanskrit learning. The cantonments lies to the north-west of the city. **Dak Bungalows:**—There are about 28 Dharamshalas in the city for the Hindu pilgrims. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas. (3) Rickshaws. **Hotels:**—(1) Clark's Hotel, Benares Cantonment. (2) Grand Hotel. (3) Paradise Hotel. (4) Kashmiri Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Benares Club. (2) Prabhoo Narain Club. (3) Kashi Club, a cosmopolitan club open to resident and non-resident members. It provides tennis, billiards and other games. (4) Theosophical Society, Indian Section. The Society has branches all over India and abroad. It is composed of members belonging to any religion in the world who hold that the truth should be sought by study and purity of life. Each Lodge has got its own by-laws and its own subscription fees. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Aurangzeb Mosque. (2) Golden Temple. (3) Gyan Wapi Mosque. (4) Ramnagar Fort. (5) Nangesar Kothi. (6) Mint House. (7) Town Hall and Maidagin Garden. (8) Manmandir, containing Jaisingh's Observatory. (9) Bharat

Mata Temple. (10) Victoria Gardens. (11) Benares University. (12) Sarnath, about six miles from the city (Sarnath railway station on O. T. Railway line) containing interesting Buddhist relics, Buddhist stupa, museum and Jain temples. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Chitra Cinema, Chowk. (2) Nishat Cinema, Godoulia. (3) Novelty Talkies, Banska Phatak. (4) Ruplekha Talkies, Bulanala. (5) Vishinath Talkies, Assighat.

JAUNPUR: An ancient city in the district of Jaunpur, 36 miles from Benares. It is a centre of considerable trade in agricultural products. There are many historic memorials in Jaunpur worth a visit. Jaunpur railway junction lies on the Moghul Sarai-Lucknow section of the East Indian Railway and is also connected with Allahabad by a branch of the railway which runs from here. The other station in Jaunpur of the B. & N. W. Railway connects it with Benares cantonment via Aunrihar. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) District Board Dak Bungalow in the Line Bazar. (2) P. W. D. Dak Bungalow in Line Bazar. **Public Conveyances:**—Carriages with two horses come under 1st and 2nd class while ekkas come under 3rd and 4th class. **Hotels:**—(1) Lachmi Hotel, Kaseri Bazar. (2) Hindu Hotel, Mohalla Nakhas. **Clubs:**—(1) Station Club, Mohalla Quadam Rasool. (2) Indian Club, Mohalla Mainpur. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Akbari Bridge. (2) Fort. (3) Atala Mosque, built in 1408. (4) Jami Masjid, with its massive domed gateway. (5) Baradari. (6) Laldarwaza Masjid. (7) Turkish Baths. (8) Masjid Charangul. **Place of Entertainment:**—Prem Talkies, Mandi Nasibkhan.

FYZABAD: The headquarters of the district of the same name situated on the Gogra river, 38 miles from Allahabad and 66 miles from Lucknow. Fyzabad is known historically as the capital of Suja-ud-daula, the Nawab of Oudh. Fyzabad railway junction lies on the Moghul Sarai to Lucknow section of the East Indian Railway and a branch line of the railway runs from here to Allahabad. To the north-west of the city is the cantonment of British and Indian Infantry. Four miles from

the cantonment is Ayodhya, the capital of Rama, which was once a splendid city. **Dak Bungalows:**—Inspection House and Circuit House, in the Civil Lines and a Dak Bungalow near Sardar Post Office. **Public Conveyances:**—Buses, tongas and ekkas. Fares are fixed according to distance or by time. **Hotels:**—(1) Jawahir Hotel, in Bazar. (2) Hindu Hotel, near Chowk. (3) Central Hotel, in Gudri Bazar. **Clubs:**—(1) Dewar Club. (2) Gulab Bari Club. (3) E.I. Railway Club. (4) Hobart Kutchery Club. (5) Fyzabad Club. A Gymkhana Club meant for military and civil officers only. General activities include polo, tennis and golf. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Museum, near Dak Bungalow, has Jain antiquities and a library. (2) Gulab Bari, near Chowk. (3) Begam's Tomb. (4) Guptar Parkand. (5) Suburb of Ayodhya with its ancient temples and shrines. **Places of Entertainment:**—Majestic Talkies and Plaza Talkies in Chowk.

LUCKNOW: The ninth largest city in India, is situated on the right bank of the Gumti river. It is the capital of Oudh, and an important military centre. Lucknow has been called the city of gardens and is essentially a creation of the Nawabs of Oudh, who once ruled here. The visitor will find many places of interest in Lucknow, both of historical importance and of archaeological beauty. The climate of Lucknow during winter is delightfully pleasant.

Lucknow junction is served by four broad gauge and two metre gauge lines. The G.I.P. Railway connects it over E.I. Railway from Cawnpore with Bombay. The East Indian Railway has four branch lines connecting, one direct from Cawnpore, the second from Moghul Sarai via Fyzabad, the third the Saharanpur branch from Moghul Sarai via Rae Bareilly and the fourth from Jaunpur junction. The two metre gauge lines connecting Lucknow are one from Bareilly junction of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway and the other of the B. & N.W. Railway connecting it with Cawnpore from Katihar.

There are many beautiful parks and splendid buildings in Lucknow. The civil station lies on the east side.

There are also several mills, factories and workshops. Lucknow is a centre of gold and silver embroidery on silk and cotton cloth, pottery, brass and copper ware and wood and ivory carvings. **Dak Bungalows:**—There are several Dharamshalas and Musafarkhanas for Indian travellers. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Phaetons. (3) Palkhi gharries. (4) Tongas. (5) Ekkas. **Hotels:**—(1) Burlington Hotel. (2) Royal Hotel. (3) Carlton Hotel. (4) Imperial Hotel. (5) Majestic Hotel, Lalbagh. **Clubs:**—(1) Y. M. C. A. (2) United Services Club. (3) Lucknow Club. (4) Rifah-i-Am Athletic Club; membership of this club is open to the public. General activities include indoor and outdoor games, and literary, social and athletic sections. (5) The Oudh Gymkhana Club, a cosmopolitan club open to the public. Besides social and athletic activities, the club provides all indoor and outdoor games. (6) Mahomed-Bagh Club, Ltd., a residential club providing games and amusements. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Chhattar Manzil, or Umbrella Palace. (2) Kaiser Bagh Palace. (3) Residency. (4) The Great Imambara and the adjacent Masjid. (5) Husainabad Imambara, or the Palace of Lights. (6) Dilkhusa Palace. (7) La Martinière Collège. (8) Moti Mahal, or Pearl Palace. (9) Shah Najaf. (10) Jumma Masjid. (11) Macchi Bhavan Palace. (12) Chowk. (13) Provincial Museum. (14) Wingfield Park. (15) Charbagh. (16) Alambagh. (17) Havelock's tomb. (18) Clock Tower. (19) Sikandar Bagh. (20) Sultan Gani. (21) Observatory. (22) Iron Bridge. (23) Horticultural Gardens. (24) Government House. (25) Musa Bagh. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Nishat Talkies. (2) Elphinstone Picture Palace. (3) Prince of Wales Theatre. (4) Capital Cinema. (5) Plaza Talkies. (6) Mayfair Talkies. (7) Jagat Talkies. (8) Paradise Talkies. (9) Ajanta Picture Palace. (10) "Bloomsbury" Ballroom, The Gunj.

BAREILLY: The largest town in Rohilkhand, is situated on the Ramganga river. The cantonment houses a British and an Indian infantry. The chief industries in Bareilly are sugar refining, surma (eye powder), furni-

----- A metre gauge line of the
 from Bareilly to Kathgodam
 or branches of this railway
 one connects with Muttra and the other with Lucknow.
 Bareilly junction is also connected by the E. I. Railway
 lines with Aligarh, Delhi and Moghul Sarai. Dak Bungalows:—There is one in the cantonment. Public Conveyances:—Tongas, taxis and rickshaws. Hotels:—(1) Civil and Military Hotel. (2) Punjab Hotel, near railway station. (3) Royal Hotel, 12, Cantonment. (4) Bareilly Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Allen Union Club. (2) Bareilly Club, Ltd. The club has a library and residential quarters for its members. Places of Interest:—(1) Jubilee Park. (2) Company Garden. (3) City Improvement Park. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Novelty Talkies. (2) Imperial Cinema. (3) Jagat Talkies. (4) Royal Cinema. (5) Capitol Cinema.

RAMPUR: The capital of Rampur State in Rohilkhand, is ruled by H. H. the Nawab of Rampur. It is the principal centre of the State and has a fine oriental library known for its rare manuscripts. Rampur railway station is 61 miles from Bareilly on the Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur section of the East Indian Railway. Dak Bungalows:—There are five Dharamshalas in Rampur. Public Conveyances:—(1) Buses. (2) Hackney carriages. (3) Tongas. (4) Ekkas. Hotels:—(1) Rampur Hotel, the Mall. (2) Hotel Metropole, Station Road. Clubs:—(1) Rampur Club, the Mall. (2) Hindu Promising Club. (3) Police Club, Police Line. Places of Interest:—(1) Rampur Fort. (2) Jama Masjid. (3) Khasbagh Palace. (4) Lakkhi Garden. (5) Shahabad Castle. (6) Bagh Benazir. (7) Khusró Bagh. (8) Silver Jubilee Park. Besides these there are eight monuments and six temples in Rampur. The State Library in the fort, Farrashkhana Museum, near the Fort Gate, and Silah Khana also in the fort, can be seen by special permission of His Highness. Place of Entertainment:—Coronation Talkies, Topkhana Gate.

MORADABAD: A large city situated in the centre

of Rohilkhand, on the Ramganga river. Moradabad is well-known for its brassware. There is a Police Training School in the Civil Station. Moradabad is 92 miles from Delhi and a branch of the East Indian Railway runs from here to Delhi. It is connected with Aligarh via Chandausi junction. Moradabad also lies on the Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur section of the railway. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one situated two miles from the railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas. **Hotels:**—(1) Grand Hotel. (2) Punjab Hotel. (3) Coronation Hotel. (4) Imperial Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Lupton Club. (2) Moradabad Club. (3) Ladies Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Moradabad Fort. (2) Jamma Masjid. (3) Meston Park. (4) The Moradabad Brassware Workshops are worth a visit. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Imperial Talkies. (2) Dilshad Talkies. (3) Apollo Talkies. (4) Railway Talkies.

HARDWAR: A sacred town of the Hindus, situated on the Ganges river which enters the plains at this place. It is visited by many pilgrims throughout the year and especially during the Kumbh and Adh-Kumbh Melas held here every 12 years. Hardwar lies on the standard gauge line of the East Indian Railway from Lhaskar junction to Dehra Dun. A branch of the railway runs from Hardwar to Rikhikesh, 15 miles away, which is another pilgrim centre of importance. There is also a nice pucca road from Hardwar to Rishikesh, from where the road leads to the famous pilgrim centres of Kedarnath and Budrinath shrines up in the mountains. The pilgrim season starts from April and lasts till September. **Dak Bungalows:**—There is one well-equipped Dak Bungalow near the station besides several Dharamshalas and Musafarkhanas for pilgrims. **Public Conveyances:**—Cars, buses and hackney carriages. **Hotels:**—There are no hotels in Hardwar and visitors use the Dak Bungalow. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Harikipairi, or the footprint of Hari. (2) Sri Shrawananath Temple. (3) Head Works, Ganges Canal. (4) Mansa Devi. (5) Rishikul. (6) Dhakeshwar. (7) Gurukul. (8) Rajakichhatri. (9) Chandi

Devi. (10) Ram Krishna Mission.

DEHRA DUN: The town is situated 2,300 ft. above sea level in pretty surroundings, between the Himalayas and the Siwalik hills. Dehra Dun is the headquarters of the district of the same name and is known for its fine scenery and bracing air. There are two Government institutions in Dehra Dun, the Indian Forest School and the Military College. Big and small game shooting and fishing can be had but permission must be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer and from the Dehra Dun Fishing Association. Besides these, polo, riding and golf are among the sports available to visitors. Dehra Dun is the railway terminus for the hills and can be reached by a branch line of the East Indian Railway from Lhaksar junction, on the Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur section of the railway. There are two major roads from Dehra Dun, one leading to Mussorie and the other to Chakrata, and cars are available at the station. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one well-equipped Dak Bungalow near the station. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Tongas. (2) Buses. (3) Cars. **Hotels:**—(1) Gresham Hotel. (2) Royal Hotel. (3) Snow View Hotel. (4) Mulberry Manor. **Clubs:**—(1) The Gurkha Rifles Golf Club. (2) Dehra Dun Club, Ltd., No. 3, New Survey Road. The club has six tennis courts and a library. (3) Siwalik Club, an Indian club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Edict of Asoka, inscribed on a stone, at Khalsi, 32 miles from Dehra Dun on the Chakrata Road. (2) A temple, patterned after the mausoleum of the Emperor Jehangir at Sahadara, near Lahore, and built at the end of the 17th century. (3) New Forest Research Institute Building. (4) Prince of Wales College. (5) Robber's Cave. (6) Temple of Dunbar Sri Guru Ram Rai. (7) Ordnance Factory, Raipur. **Place of Entertainment:**—Elite Talkies.

ROORKEE: It is the headquarters of the Ganges Canal Workshops and Iron Foundry. Roorkee railway station lies 22 miles from Saharanpur junction, which is connected by a branch line of the East Indian Railway with Moghul Sarai. The Thomson Civil Engineering

College in Roorkee is one of the largest in India. **Dak Bungalow:**—One near the Post Office. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, special 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. **Hotel:**—Kapur Hotel, Civil Lines. **Clubs:**—(1) Roorkee Club, Civil Lines. (2) Indian Club, Civil Lines. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Mathura Das Park. (2) Canal Foundry. (3) Thomson's College. (4) Bahadurabad, 12 miles to the north-west. (5) Asaferagar, 5 miles to the north-west. (6) Piran Kalia, 3 miles from the railway station. **Places of Entertainment:**—Roorkee Talkies and Shukla Talkies.

MEERUT: Is situated between the Jumna and the Ganges, 40 miles north-east of Delhi. Meerut has a large cantonment and on account of its good climate a number of retired officers have settled here. It is a commercial centre and has a large population. Three miles from Meerut city junction Meerut cantonment station is three miles away. They are situated on the Delhi-Peshawar section of the North-Western Railway. A branch line of the East Indian Railway runs from Meerut city junction to Kurja junction, via Hapur. **Dak Bungalows:**—A Government Circuit House and quarters for officers in the Ganges Canal Office. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, tum-tums, motor lorries and buses. **Hotels:**—(1) Kashmir Hotel, near Begam Bridge. (2) Anand Hotel. (3) Pioneer Hotel, near Kamboh Gate. **Clubs:**—(1) Jubilee Club. (2) Municipal Sports Club. (3) Indian Gymkhana Club. (4) Wheeler Club. (5) Alexander Athletic Club, the leading Indian club, is housed in its own modern building. Its members include leading gazetted officers and eminent public men. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Maqbara of Abu Mohi Khan at Purwa Macbara Abu. (2) Shah Pir Shah Ka Mazar at Shapur Gate. (3) Makhdoom Shah Wilayat Ka Mazar Idgah. (4) Suraj Kund, outside Shapur Gate. (5) Tomb of Baley Mian at Nauchandi Ground. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Novelty Cinema. (2) Nishat Cinema. (3) Royal Cinema.

ALIGARH: Known for the Muslim University founded by Sir Syed Ahmied at Khairnagar and other

Muslim educational institutions attached to it, where students come from all parts of India. Aligarh is 79 miles from Delhi and is a junction on the main line from Howrah to Delhi of the East Indian Railway. A branch line of the railway connects it with Bareilly and with Moradabad via Chandausi junction. Aligarh formed a suburb of the ancient city of Koil, which was the stronghold of a powerful Dhor-Rajput Chief. The old fortress of Dhor still exists in the town. The Marathas who held Aligarh also built a fort here, which stands four miles to the west of the town. Modern Aligarh is the headquarters of the district of the same name. It has a large trade in locks which are manufactured here. The civil station lies to the north of the town. In the month of February every year a horse and cattle fair and an industrial exhibition is held in Aligarh. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one on Samad Road. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas. (3) Ekkas (with rubber tyres). **Hotels:**—(1) G. F. Kellner's Railway Refreshment Room on Aligarh railway station. (2) near the Muslim University.

Club:—English Club, near the Muslim University. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Old Fort of Seindia, four miles to the west of the town. (2) Jama Masjid, built at the time of Aurangzeb. (3) Achal Tank on G. T. Road, in the heart of the town. (4) Remains in the city of Koil. (5) Lyall Library open to the public, on G. T. Road. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Ruby Theatre. (2) Novelty Talkies. (3) New Royal Talkies.

HATHRAS: A town in Aligarh District, is a junction station on the main line of the East Indian Railway. A branch line connects it with Harhras Kilah while both the B. B. & C. I. Railway (metre gauge) and the Grand Trunk Road connect it with Muttra. The chief place of interest is the fort of Jat Thakur.

MUTTRA: The birth-place of Krishna, is held by Hindus as one of the most sacred and oldest cities in India. It is situated 36 miles from Agra, on the west bank of the Jumna river. Every year thousands of pil-

grims flock here to bathe in the sacred waters. The village of Gokul, on the eastern bank of the Jumna, one mile from Mahaban, was the actual place of Krishna's birth, and is also largely visited by pilgrims. The main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway terminates at Muttra junction and from here the journey to Delhi is done by the railway over the Agra-Muttra-Delhi chord of the G. I. P. Railway. Muttra is 825 miles from Calcutta by the E. I. Railway, via Tundla and Agra. A metre gauge line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Agra-Fort junction connects it with Cawnpore. Muttra cantonment station lies on this line two miles from the junction station. Muttra is important as a railway centre, cantonment and business emporium and is also the headquarters of the district. It can be best viewed from the river and the visitor can hire a boat for the excursion. Muttra is an ancient city filled with temples and the ghats on the river bank are thronged with pilgrims. It offers many attractions to the visitor. **Dak Bungalow:**—P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Cars. (2) Buses. (3) Tongas. (4) Ekkas. **Hotels:**—(1) Royal Hotel, Civil lines. (2) Modern Hotel and Restaurant, near the cantonment railway station. (3) Agra Hotel, Hengalighat. **Clubs:**—(1) U. S. Club. (2) Jubilee Club. (3) Police Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Curzon Museum of Archaeology in Dempier Park. (2) Tower of Sati Burj, built in 1570. (3) Dwarkadhish Temple, the most prominent among the temples in Muttra. The other temples are Keshava Diva Mandir and Gata-Shram Mandir. (4) Vishram Ghat. (5) Kamsa's Fort, Akhad. (6) Madhuvan. (7) Gokul and Mahavan. (8) Govardhan. **Places of Entertainment:**—(1) Laxmi Talkies, near the cantonment railway station. (2) Novelty Talkies, at Hardinge Gate.

BRINDABAN: One of the holy cities of the Hindus, is situated on the right bank of the Jumna river. It lies five miles north of Muttra, and is a place of pilgrimage. It contains the famous temples of Govinda Deva, Gopinath and Ranganath (golden) Mandir, con-

taining beautiful workmanship and delicate designs. They are worth a visit. There is a Dak Bungalow near the Municipal Office. Brindaban can be reached by car or rail from Muttra. Hotel:—Brindaban Boarding.

AGRA: The city of the Taj—the peerless monument—is situated on the right bank of the Jumna river. Agra is an ancient but romantic city and was the capital of the Moghul Empire at the time of Akbar and Shah Jahan. The ancient monuments here relate the entire history of Moghul glory. In 1803 it passed into British possession. Agra is served by the B. B. & C. I., G. I. P., and E. I. Railways connecting it with Bombay, Calcutta and other towns. There are many railway stations in Agra, but generally visitors travelling by the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay alight at Agra cantonment station and those travelling by the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Bombay or by the E. I. Railway from Calcutta alight at Agra Fort station. The modern city of Agra comprises the military cantonment on the south, the civil station on the north-west, the fort on the north-east and the main city in the centre. It is the headquarters of the division and district. The city is beautiful and well built and has several public buildings, schools and colleges. Agra is famous for its manufactures of marble carvings and inlaid work, carpets and also for gold and silver embroideries. Shoe manufacture, which is followed as a cottage industry, gives employment to thousands of people. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis, available at a moderate rate which should be settled before starting. (2) Tongas, special, 1st and 2nd class. Hotels:—(1) Hotel Imperial, Drummond Road. (2) Hotel Cecil, Cantonment. (3) Empress Hotel, Drummond Road. (4) Laurie's Hotel, Drummond Road. (5) Agra Hotel, 165, Metcalf Road. Clubs:—(1) Agra Club, Ltd. (2) Lyall Tennis Club. (3) Indian Club. The club is open to all respectable citizens and provides for indoor and outdoor games. Places of Interest:—(1) Taj Mahal: This glorious monument is one of the "Nine Wonders of the World" and people from the four corners of the world come to Agra to see it. It

is a masterpiece of Indian architecture, built by Shah Jahan the Moghul Emperor in 1648, as a mausoleum of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal has been drawn, photographed and described more often than any other monument. No description of it is exhaustive and perfect and it must be seen to be believed. It stands to the east of the city, near the Jumna river, and presents a breath-taking sight. The Taj is built of purest Makrana marble and with its light minars, its huge gateways and mosque, forms an ideal group. Beneath the large dome, are the richly inlaid tombs of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan, enclosed within a most delicately carved marble fretwork. It stands on a raised platform and has tall graceful minarets at each corner with a fine garden around it. The marble work is so beautifully finished that it appears as if the building was completed only yesterday. To see the Taj in the moonlight from the Jumna is a sight which is never forgotten. The immortal Taj stands unrivalled for its architecture and beauty. (2) The Mosque and Jamat Khana stand to the east and west of the Taj. (3) The Red Fort, this remarkable stronghold, is well preserved and was built by Akbar. It has lofty walls and four imposing gateways. It contains many fine buildings and is worth a visit. Among the notable buildings here are Moti Masjid, Diwan-i-Khas, Palaces of Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, Shish Mahal, Jasmine Tower, Khas Mahal, Anguri Bagh, Fish Palace and Nagina Masjid. Embedded in one of the balconies in the fort is the famous green stone which gives a perfect reflection of the Taj Mahal. (4) Tomb of Itmad-ud-Doula, the Prime Minister of Jehangir, is situated on the left bank of the Jumna. It is a fine specimen of marble and inlaid work and is enclosed in a beautiful spacious garden. (5) Chinika Rauza, or The Tiled Tomb, with a small garden. (6) Tomb of Akbar is five miles away at Sikandra. It is a five-storeyed building constructed of red sandstone and white marble with a garden of rare beauty. The other places of interest in Agra are: (1) Ram Bagh. (2) Hewett Park. (3) MacDonnell

Park. (4) Government Gardens. (5) Kailash Temple at Sikandra. (6) Soami Bagh and Dayal Bagh: About four miles from Agra city are two colonies of the Radha Soami faith known as Soami Bagh and Dayal Bagh. The latter is a neat little colony of about 2,000 residents having intermediate colleges for boys and girls, a technical college, a tannery and leather works, a modern dairy and a hospital of their own. The Soami Bagh sect, true to the traditions of the parent body, confines itself solely to things spiritual. They are constructing a magnificent mausoleum (Samadhi) to repose the holy remains of the august founder of the Radha Soami faith. The building when completed promises to vie with the Taj. The structure has an oriental setting but the architectural style is cosmopolitan—a happy blend of the oriental and the occidental. The marble monolith pillars with exquisitely chiselled bases and caps carved in deep relief are simply superb. The marble used is of different colours, white, pink, green, yellow and mosaic procured from Makarana in Jaipur, Baroda State, and Nowshera in the Frontier Provinces. The estimated cost of the building is over 50 lakhs and even partly constructed as it is, it is a regular place of pilgrimage for the American and foreign tourist and is much sought after by the sight-seers.

FATEHPUR SIKRI: Twenty miles away from Agra and approachable by car or by train lies the abandoned city built by Akbar. The ruins can be reached from Fatehpur Sikri railway station. There is a Dak Bungalow there and visitors can arrange for meals by previous intimation. The city was founded by the Emperor in 1569 with the intention of making it his capital, but owing to lack of water supply it was deserted within 20 years of its construction. Fatehpur Sikri contains a mass of imposing buildings of marble and red sandstone, and the mosque, palaces and shrines there will repay a visit. The Gateway of Victory is the highest gateway in India, being 176 feet high. It was erected by Akbar to commemorate his victory in war. Jama Masjid, this

fine mosque, is elaborately carved and is the largest building here. Panch Mahal, a five-storeyed building of remarkable design. Diwan-i-Khas, or the Hall of Private Audience, is a red sandstone edifice. Maryan's House and Palace of Jodh Bai, both of which are richly ornamented and are remarkable for their carvings. Besides these main buildings of interest there is Salim Chisti's Tomb, House of Birbal, Hiran Minar, or Elephant Tower, Khas Mahal and many other structures through which the visitor will be delighted to wander.

DELHI

Delhi constitutes a small but separate province and includes New Delhi, the Imperial Capital of India. The King-Emperor held a great Durbar in Delhi in December 1911, and announced the transfer of the seat of Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

NEW DELHI: The foundation of the new capital of India was laid after the proclamation, in an ideal position to the south of Delhi proper. The work of construction of the Government buildings was completed in February 1931 at a cost of 14 crores of rupees and it was then officially opened. The new metropolis is a fine example of modern town planning and the buildings are entirely white, except the Council House, Secretariat, and Government House which are built of red sandstone. A new cantonment has been built in New Delhi to the south-west of Government House. The aerodrome is situated to the south of New Delhi and is known as Willingdon Air Port. It is the port of call of England-India air services and also of other overseas air services. The Viceregal Lodge: Is situated in the centre of New Delhi, with well laid out and spacious garden. It is a magnificent building containing stately apartments and corridors with the central apartment surmounted by a dome. The Council House: The Indian Legislature and Indian Chamber of Princes meet here. It is a remarkable circular edifice having three semicircular chambers and

with a great dome over the central building. It is situated to the south of Connaught Place, which is the shopping centre of New Delhi. Secretariat: This noteworthy Government building is next to the Viceregal Lodge. The arch of the All-India War Memorial is in the centre of the Princess Park.

DELHI: Also known as Shahjahanabad, after the Great Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan who founded it, has been the capital of India since ancient times. Before the Moghuls it was ruled by six invaders who swept there from time to time and though their splendour is no more the remains of their cities can still be seen in the ruins. Shahjahanabad or Delhi extends along the west bank of the Jumna river and is enclosed by a high stone wall with seven gates. Within the city are the remains of splendid buildings erected by the Moghul Emperor and other ancient monuments are to be found around the city. Notable among them are the Red Fort and Jumma Mosque one of the most stately buildings in the world. The fort was built by Emperor Shah Jahan.

Delhi is almost equidistant from Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi and is connected with most of the principal towns in India by six railways which meet here. The Jumna Canal, on the west, is also navigable all the year round connecting Delhi with important places. Delhi is served by the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways from Bombay, the E. I. Railway from Calcutta and by the North-Western Railway from Lahore and Karachi. The Central Railway station is situated on Queen's Road, in the middle of the city. There are many factories, spinning and weaving mills, besides the brass and copper ware, jewellery, gold and silver embroidery and ivory carving industries for which Delhi is famous. It has a large population and is a great educational centre, with many schools and colleges. Chandni Chowk is the main street in Delhi and runs from the fort to the Fatehpuri Mosque with a double row of trees down the centre. The civil station is situated outside the city wall lines on the north. Delhi is visited by a large number of tourists from diffe-

rent parts of the world owing to the interesting historical remains here. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one near Qutub Minar. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Electric tramcars run in the wider bazars of the city and through its important quarters and terminate at Subzi Mandi, Jama Masjid and Sadar Bazar. (2) Buses ply between Delhi, New Delhi and mofussil towns. The fares vary according to distance. (3) Taxis. (4) Tongas. **Hotels:**—(English) (1) Maiden's Hotel, Alipore Road. (2) Imperial Hotel, New Delhi. (3) Swiss Hotel, Alipore Road. (4) Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi. (5) Hotel Marina, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. (6) Grand Hotel, Civil Lines. (7) Regal Hotel, Queen's Road. (9) Hotel Cecil. (Indian) (1) Coronation Hotel, Fatehpuri. (2) Royal Hotel, Queen's Road. (3) Mahboob Hotel, Chandni Chowk. (4) Punjab Hotel, Fatehpuri. (5) Maharaja Hotel, Queen's Road. (6) Laxmi Hotel, Chandni Chowk. (7) Agra Hotel, 16, Daryaganj. **Clubs:**—(1) Roshanara Club. (2) Delhi City Gymkhana. (3) Beadon Club. (4) Theosophical Society, Jama Masjid. The Society holds weekly meetings and arranges lectures. There is a big library and the reading room is open to the public. (5) Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club Ltd., New Delhi. (6) Lodi Golf Club, New Delhi. The club holds annual golf tournaments during the season for both ladies and gentlemen. (7) Y. M. C. A., New Delhi. The Association has also a cosmopolitan hostel providing boarding and lodging. (8) Aero Club of India and Burma, New Delhi. The object of the club is to provide information and advice on matters pertaining to aeronautics and to control competitions and trials. (9) Y. W. C. A., Constantia, New Delhi, women's institute and hostel open to all ladies. Terms on application. (10) Chelmsford Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) The fort, is situated to the east of the city, near the Jumna river. An entrance fee of As. 2 is charged. It was built by Shah Jahan and has two gates, surmounted by towers, to its massive walls. The fort contains many interesting sights, including Moti Masjid, Indian War Memorial and Delhi Museums,

Diwan-i-Khas, Burj, Khas Mahal, Jal Mahal, Sawan and Bhaden, Rang Mahal and Hamam. (2) Jumma Masjid, is a large and well-known Mosque built by Shah Jahan. It possesses three gateways accessible by steps, two minars and a large dome in the centre. (3) Chandni Chowk. (4) Kashmiri Gate. (5) Kalan Masjid. (6) Jantar Mantar, one of the four observatories built by Jai Singh. (7) Kutub Minar, 11 miles from Delhi, is a wonderful tower 238 ft. high with five storeys and a fine view can be had from the top. Near the Kutub Minar are an iron pillar, a mosque, Alauddin's Minar and gateway. (8) Humayun's Tomb, a magnificent monument, 4½ miles from Delhi, is surrounded by a fine garden. (9) Purana Kila, built in 1511 by Sher Shah. It is an old fort and is one of the remains of an ancient capital. (10) Taghlakabad, 12 miles from Delhi, are the fort and the ruins of an ancient stronghold. (11) Safdar Jung's Tomb, a grand monument, situated five miles from Delhi. (12) Sunheri Masjid. (13) Tomb of Nizamuddin. (14) Rajgarh and Salimgarh. (15) Public Gardens in Delhi, of which there are about eight in all. Places of Entertainment:—(English Cinemas) Capitol, Plaza, Regal and Rivoli. (Indian Cinemas) Majestic, Jubilee, Novelty, Excelsior, West-End, Kamal, Central, Nishat, Sangam, Kumar, Ritz, Minerva, Moti, Odeon, Khana and Jagat.

PUNJAB

Punjab, or the land of five rivers, is a province to the north of Rajputana. The Himalayas are situated to its north and the Salt Range to its north-west. The climate is one of extremes but during winter it is pleasant. The canals have increased cultivation and the chief crops of the province are wheat, gram, cotton and sugarcane. The Punjab is a Governor's Province. The Indian States of Patiala, Bhawalpur and Chamba adjoin the province.

LAHORE: The capital of the Punjab, has been a notable city since the 11th century and is one of the oldest cities in the world. It is situated on the Ravi river and

has a large population, mostly Mahommedans. During the time of the Moghul Emperors Lahore was a popular city and the Emperors lived here from time to time but it was Akbar who laid the foundation of its greatness.

Lahore is an important junction of the North-Western Railway and is connected by the railway with Delhi, Karachi, Amritsar and other important towns. The B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways connect it with Bombay and the East Indian Railway connects it with Calcutta. These railways run over the N.-W. Railway line from Delhi to Lahore and Peshawar. The city is walled and an old fort of the Moghuls is situated in the north-west corner. In place of a moat of the Moghul days, a garden surrounds the city, and access to the city is by 13 gates. Lahore is the centre of trade and education and has many fine public buildings, mosques, colleges and hospitals. The cantonment is situated five miles to the south-east of the civil station. **Public Conveyances:**—Cars, Lahore Omnibus Service and hackney carriages. **Hotels:**—(1) Faletti's Hotel. (2) Elphinstone Hotel. (3) Sunny View Hotel. (4) Braganza Hotel. (5) Napier Hotel, Cantonment. (6) Universal Hotel. (7) Delhi Muslim Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Gymkhana Club. (2) Cosmopolitan Club. (3) Punjab Association Club. (4) Y. M. C. A. The Association imparts religious, intellectual and cultural education to its members, who come from all faiths and positions in life. It provides games besides running subsidiary clubs and an employment bureau. Its entire programme is of service to the city. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Fort. (2) Ranjit Singh's Mausoleum. (3) Jehangir's and Nur Jahan's Tombs. (4) Minto Park. (5) Museum. (6) Zoo. (7) Shalimar Gardens. (8) Lawrence Gardens. (9) Tomb of Asaf Khan. (10) Guru Arjan's Shrine. (11) Badshahi Masjid. (12) Tomb of Anarkali. (13) Wazir Khan's Mosque. (14) Sunhari Masjid. (15) Government House. (16) Moti Masjid. (17) Gulabi Bagh. (18) Public Library. (19) Chauburji. (20) Mayo School of Art. **Places of Entertainment:**—Cinemas: Regal, Plaza, Nishat, Palace, Ritz, Regent, Prabhat, Capitol, Jaswant, Rivoli, Rose,

Crown, Wellington, Minerva and Nigar.

AMRITSAR: The name of the city is derived from the sacred tank on which the famous golden temple of the Sikhs is built. Amritsar is a place of great interest to the tourist and can be reached from Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta by the respective rail routes which meet the North-Western Railway at Delhi and which proceed from there via Lahore to Amritsar. Amritsar is 33 miles east of Lahore, and the North-Western Railway connects it with Peshawar and Katachu. Amritsar is the commercial capital of the Punjab and is fast developing into a big industrial centre. It is a large and important town and a great centre of trade, particularly in grain and textiles. It is also known for its hand-made carpets, shawls, silk and woollen materials. Amritsar is the seat of the Sikh religion and the great Khalsa College for Sikhs is situated here. Access to the city is provided by 12 gates. **Dak Hungalows:**—(1) P. W. D. Rest House, (2) Circuit House (for Government Officers). **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Buses, (2) Hackney carriages (tongas and bamboo carts). Rates per hour are fixed. **Hotels:**—(1) Cambridge Hotel, Albert Road, (2) Royal Hotel, (3) Amritsar Hotel, (4) Prince Hotel, opposite railway station, (5) The Imperial Hotel. The hotel is centrally situated and is one of the leading hotels in Amritsar. **Clubs:**—(1) Lumsden Club, (2) Amritsar Club, Ltd. (3) Railway Club, (4) Bar Club, (5) Purdah Club (for ladies), (6) The Service Club. The club is meant for officials, gazetted officers and non-officials of standing. The fees are according to the class of membership. Visiting members are accepted on recommendation. (7) The Amritsar Literary Club, a cosmopolitan club open to the intelligentsia. It arranges lectures, debates, dramatic performances and literary parties. (8) The Rotary Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Golden Temple, in the heart of the city. The temple is situated in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by a square of buildings, where the Sikh chiefs who come for worship reside. The building is covered with gilded copper

bearing inscriptions but the lower parts of the walls are of marble. On the upper floor is the Hall of Mirrors, which is decorated. (2) Akal Takht. (3) Baba Atal. (4) Ram Bagh Gardens, laid by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, is situated outside Ram Bagh Gate. (5) Jalianwala Bagh. (6) Fort Govind Garh, erected by the same Maharaja, to the west of the city. (6) Tarn Taran, 15 miles from Amritsar. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Amrit Talkies, Katra Ghanayan. (2) Chitra Talkies, outside Hall Gate. (3) Royal Talkies, Katra Sher Singh. (4) Rialto Talkies, New Court Road. (5) Nishat Talkies.

JULLUNDER: An important town and cantonment on the main line of the North-Western Railway from Delhi to Peshawar. The cantonment railway station is three miles from the city station on the same route. Five branches of the railway run from Jullunder to Mukerian, Hoshiarpur, Nakodar, Feroz-abad and Jaigon. From these branches the Jaigon and Hoshiarpur branches pass through the Jullunder cantonment. Jullunder is a large and flourishing town. It is the headquarters of the district. Dak Bungalows:—(1) Cantonment Board Dak Bungalow, near Saddar Bazar Cantonment. (2) M. E. S. Inspection Bungalow, City Road, Cantonment. (3) P. W. D. Rest House, Civil Lines, Jullunder City. Public Conveyances:—(1) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. (2) Buses are available for long journeys and run along the Grand Trunk Road, which passes through the cantonment. Hotels:—(1) Jubilee Hotel, The Mall, Cantonment. (2) Chamier's Hotel, Cantonment. Clubs:—(1) Jullunder Club, Ltd. (2) Staff and Departmental Club. (3) Masonic Club. (4) Afghan Club. Places of Interest:—The Cantonment Gardens and Mall Road are attractive places of public recreation. Places of Entertainment:—There are two cinemas in the cantonment, one on Napier Road, and the other in the British Infantry Lines, and three cinemas in the city, one on the old railway road and two on the railway road.

LUDHIANA: The town is known for its manufacture of cotton, woollen, silk and ivory products. Ludhiana

is an important junction of the North-Western Railway between Lahore and Ambala, from where two lines of the railway run, one to Ferozpur cantonment and the other to Hissar. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) A Dak Bungalow in the Civil Lines. (2) P. W. D. Rest House, Civil Lines. (3) N. W. R. Rest House, on the Grand Trunk Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Tungas, 1st and 2nd class. **Hotels:**—(1) Windsor Hotel, Khawaja Yusuf Road. (2) Kailash Hotel, near Chowk Church. (3) Hotel De Luxe, near Jagraon Bridge. **Clubs:**—(1) Rakh Club. (2) Sutlej Club. (3) Laxmi Ladies Purdah Club. (4) Ludhiana Cricket Club. (5) Railway Tennis Club. (6) N. W. R. Cricket Club. (7) Halal Ahmar Football Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) The Old Fort, situated in the Daresi grounds, where the Government Hosiery Institute is accommodated. (2) Ram Bagh, on Ferozpur Road. (3) Clock Tower. (4) Water Works. (5) Nauakha Garden. **Places of Entertainment:**—Raukhy Batta and Naulakha Theatres.

AMBALA: One of the largest military cantonments in India. The city and the civil station are five miles away. Ambala cantonment is a junction on the N.-W. Railway on its Delhi-Peshawar section. A line of the railway from Delhi to Kalka (for Simla) passes through the junction. It is also connected with Rupar, via Sirhind. Ambala has a great deal of trade in durries, bamboos and combs. **Public Conveyances:**—Cars, buses and tongas. **Hotels:**—(1) Hotel De Metropole, Lawrence Road, Ambala Cantonment. (2) Savoy Hotel. (3) Cecil Hotel. **Clubs:**—(1) Penn Symon's Institute. (2) Soldiers' Club. (3) Phoenix Cricket Club. (4) Robert's Pavilion Tennis Club. (5) Sirhind Club, Ltd., which is restricted to members of the King's Commission and Indian gentlemen of rank as honorary members. **Places of Interest:**—R. B. Banarasi Dass' Flour Mill and Ice Factory. **Places of Entertainment:**—Race Course and Capitol Cinema.

THANESWAR: A place of Hindu pilgrimage reputed to be the place in ancient Kurukshetra where a historic battle between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, described in the Mahabharata, was fought. It is situated on the Saraswati river, two miles from Kurukshetra. Thaneswar railway station lies on the Narwana-Kurukshetra section of the North-Western Railway and Kurukshetra junction lies between the Delhi and Kalka line. **Dak Bungalows:**—P. W. D. Circuit House and four Dharamshalas are situated near the Kurukshetra railway station. **Public Conveyances:**—Buses and tongas. There are no hotels or clubs. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Ban Ganga. (2) Jotisar. (3) Asthaneswar Mahandev. (4) Khera Raja Karan. (5) Up Gaya. (6) Tomb of Sheikh Chili. (7) Devi Kup. (8) Sanahet, Nabh and Kurukshetra Tirath. (9) Kurukshetra Pustakalaya. (10) Haveli Baba Sarwan Nath.

PATIALA: The capital of Patiala State, the largest and most populous State in the Punjab. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala is a popular Indian Prince and is a well-known figure in the cricket world. Patiala has several fine public buildings and the palace of the Maharaja is well laid out, containing a cricket and a polo ground. In Patiala, an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held every year, in February-March. At Rajpura there is a biscuit factory and also a starch and chemical factory. The town is famous for silk "Azarbands" Gota. Patiala railway station is situated on the Bhatinda-Rajpura section of the North-Western Railway, 16 miles from Rajpura, a junction on its Delhi-Peshawar line. **Public Conveyances:**—Buses and tongas. **Hotel:**—Patiala Hotel, near the railway station. **Club:**—Rajindra Gymkhana Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Moti Bagh Palace. (2) Bara Dari Gardens. (3) V. M. Poor House. (4) Kali Devi Temple. (5) New Patiala Water Works. (6) The Fort. (7) Durbar Hall. (8) Lila Bhawan. (9) Secretariat Building. (10) Municipal Parks, near Arya Samaj Mandir and Toba Mir Imdad Ali. (11) Yadvendra Olympic Stadium. (12) Mahendra College. (13) Golf

course. Place of Entertainment:—Malwa Picture Palace in The Mall.

FEROZPUR: A military cantonment and a centre of trade, situated on the Sutlej river. The city and the cantonment stations are two miles apart and are on the Delhi-Bhatinda-Lahore section of the N.-W. Railway. A branch line of the railway passes through Ferozpur to Ludhiana. The Grand Trunk Road also passes through Ferozpur. Dak Bungalow:—District Board Dak Bungalow, on Jhoke Road. Public Conveyances:—Tongas. Hotel:—Club View Hotel, R. A. Road. Clubs:—Officers' Club and Ordnance Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Saraghari Sikh Memorial, on Knox Road. (2) Cantonment Gardens, Jhoke Road. (3) War Memorial, The Mall. Places of Entertainment:—Memorial Talkie House and Ram Bagh.

MULTAN: An ancient town on the Chenab river. The cantonment station lies on the Lahore to Karachi section of the N.-W. Railway. It is the chief town of the district and is also a military cantonment. Multan is a great trade centre for wheat, sugar, cotton and wool. It is connected with other towns in the Punjab by railway and river routes. The chief places of interest are the fort and tomb of Shamsi Tabriz.

BAHAWALPUR: The capital of Bahawalpur State, which lies on the left bank of the river Sutlej near the Empress Bridge. H.H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur is the ruler of the State and has fine palaces in the town. The State has an area of 20,000 square miles and a population of 15,00,000 with 87% of the population being Muslims. A railway station lies on the line between Lahore and Karachi, 512 miles from Lahore and is called Baghdad, which is on the Karachi line. Dak Bungalow station and another big one in the city. Public Conveyances:—Buses and tongas. Hotels:—There is a hotel in the town providing boarding and lodging. Distin-

guished guests of the State are treated at State Guest Houses, Dar-us-salam and Dar-ul-Amanat Daulat-Khana. Clubs:—Bahawal Club, for officials of the State. There is also a private club, Sadiq-Abbas Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Nurmahal Palace. (2) Gulzarmahal Palace. (3) Bahawalgarh Palace (Secretariat). (4) Daulatkhana Alia Palace. (5) Zoo, Sher Bagh. (6) Library. (7) Idgah. (8) Fountain and College. (9) High Court. (10) Jamia Mosque. (11) Dairy Farm. Place of Entertainment:—A cinema near the fountain.

GUJRANWALA: The town is situated 44 miles north of Lahore on the Grand Trunk Road, just on the main line of the N.-W. Railway to Peshawar. It is looked upon with reverence by the Sikhs, being the birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The chief industries are the manufacture of iron safes, and aluminium and brassware. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is a Municipal Rest House where visitors can be accommodated. **Public Conveyances:**—Buses, taxis and tongas. **Hotels:**—There are two hotels. Visitors also use the Rest House. **Clubs:**—Estcourte and Ram Clubs. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Municipal Garden. (2) Mahan Singh's Garden. (3) The birth-place of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. **Places of Entertainment:**—Regent Cinema and Prakash Talkies.

SIALKOT: One of the sacred cities of the Sikhs, containing the shrine of Guru Nanak, their first preacher. Sialkot is famous for the manufacture of sporting goods, such as cricket bats, hockey sticks and tennis rackets and is a large centre of trade. It is 72 miles from Lahore to the north and has a large military cantonment. A branch of the N.-W. Railway from Wazirabad junction runs through Sialkot to Jammu and another branch of the railway connects it with Amritsar, via Narowal junction. Sialkot cantonment station is three miles from Sialkot junction. Sialkot is an old town with an area of 3.72 square miles and a population of 118,963. The population is predominantly Muslim. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas. **Hotels:**—(1) Amelia Hotel and Restaurant. (2) Central Hotel. (3) Windsor Hotel. (4)

Dreamland Hotel. Club:—Tollinton Club, near Murray College. Places of Interest:—(1) Shrine of Imam Sahib, in Imam Sahib Mohalla. (2) Babaki Ber Guru Nanak, Zafarwal Road. (3) Pir Muradia's Shrine in the fort. (4) Tomb of Ulema Abdul Hakim Sialkote, Ugoke Road. (5) The Fort, the residence of an ancient Hindu Raja named Salvan, who was the father of the famous "Puran Bhagat." The Municipal and District Board's offices and the police station are now situated here. Places of Entertainment:—(1) New Pearl Talkies, Sarai Maharaja Road. (2) Minerva Talkies, Railway Road. (3) Rose Cinema, Katchey Road.

CHAMBA: The capital of Chamba State, situated to the south-east of Kashmir. It lies in lofty mountain ranges in the valley of the Ravi and the Chenab. Chamba can be reached from Pathankot station, which is connected with Lahore by a branch line of the N.-W. Railway. From Pathankot station the journey is accomplished by car. Tents are indispensable for prolonged travel in the hills or off the main routes and these must be brought from outside. Shooting is available, subject to the State rules. Chamba town is situated on the bank of the Ravi river on a terrace about 300 ft. above water level. The town is beautifully laid out, with a green park in the centre of the town with the main bazar on either side. Nearly the whole town is electrified and there is a network of pipe line for the water supply in the town. The population of the town is about 6,000. A motor road connects the town with the plains. **Dak Bungalows:**—There are two Dak Bungalows, one at Khairat and the other at Chamba. **Rest Houses** are to

Museum and Power House.

GUJRAT: An ancient town situated in the fertile tract between the Chenab and the Jhelum rivers. It was the scene of the last Sikh battle with the British. The

chief industries of the town are pottery and furniture making. Gujrat railway station lies on the main line of the N.-W. Railway from Delhi to Peshawar and is 71 miles by rail from Lahore. **Dak Bungalows:**—(1) P.W.D. Rest House, G. T. Road. (2) D. P. Rest House. **Hotels:**—There are two small hotels, Prince Hotel and G. P. Restaurant. **Clubs:**—(1) Officers' Club. (2) Khurshid Club. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas. **Places of Interest:**—A Baoli and a Humam are the ancient monuments to be found here, besides four shrines: (1) Hazrat Shahdoola Sahib, (2) Hazrat Shah Jehangir Sahib, (3) Sain Karam Elahi Sahib and (4) Shah Phool Wali Sahib. **Place of Entertainment:**—Majestic Talkies.

RAWALPINDI: One of the largest military stations in India, situated in the north-west corner of the Punjab. Rawalpindi station is on the main line of the N.-W. Railway from Delhi to Peshawar. Visitors to Kashmir proceed from here to that place via Murree. Rawalpindi has a large trade, industries and workshops. The chief places of interest are the public garden and the fort. Twenty miles by rail is Taxila junction, where lie the remains of the ancient city of Taxila, which are of great archaeological interest. There is a P. W. D. Rest House, in charge of the Executive Engineer, Rawalpindi. **Hotels:**—Metropole Hotel, Sams Hotel and Kashmir Hotel.

HEALTH RESORTS IN THE PUNJAB

MURREE: This hill station is 39 miles to the north of Rawalpindi and is situated in the Himalayas, 7,500 ft. above sea level. It is approached by car from Rawalpindi station, which is on the Delhi-Peshawar line of the N.-W. Railway. Murree lies amongst beautiful hills and has a bracing climate during the season, when it is full of visitors. Lovely views of the snow-clad Himalayas can be had from Murree and social and sporting activities are not wanting. The road from Rawalpindi to Kashmir passes through this hill station. **Public**

Conveyances:—Buses, rickshaws, dandies and horses. Hotels:—(1) Cecil Hotel. (2) Lockwood Hotel. (3) Brightlands Hotel. (4) Metropole Hotel. (5) Stanley Hotel. (6) Central Hotel. (7) Chambers Hotel. (8) Sam's Restaurant. (9) George Hotel. (10) Allies Hotel. (11) Sunny View Hotel. Clubs:—(1) Rawalpindi Club, Ltd. (2) Uniacke Club. (3) Mountain View Club. Places of Interest:—Panch Pando Park, Kathmir Point and Pindi Point. Places of Entertainment:—Capitol and Landown Cinemas.

DHARAMSALA: A hill station and headquarters of the Kangra District. The town is situated in the lap of the Dhaul Dhar—a branch of the Himalaya mountain at a distance of about 56 miles from Pathankot. Dharamsala town can be reached from Pathankot station by car. There are two military stations in the north, Dharamsala Cantonment and east, Yel Camp. Tea plantation forms the chief industry of the town, with other occupations including quarrying and a cottage industry provided by local wool production. **Dak Bungalows:**—There is a P. W. D. Dak Bungalow and Rest House in the Kotwali Bazar, Lower Dharamsala. There are also two good restau, R. B. Jodha Mal's Serai and L. Dev Raj's Serai in the civil station. There is a third serai attached to the temple in Kotwali Bazar, Lower Dharamsala. **Hotels:**—Besides Simla Hotel, there are a few small hotels in the station. **Visitors also use the Dak Bungalow. Public Conveyances:**—Cabs, buses and lorries. **Club:**—Raja Raghubir Singh Club. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Bhagsu Nath Temple and Water Spring. (2) State quarries. (3) Dal Lake. (4) Old Fort. (5) Temple at Kangra, at a distance of 12 miles from Dharamsala. (6) Charming scenery of snow-covered peaks of the Himalaya mountains. **Place of Entertainment:**—Himalaya Talkies.

SIMLA: The most popular among hill stations, is situated on a spur of the Himalayas, 7,100 ft. above sea level. Simla is the summer headquarters of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab. To the east lies Jakko (8,048 ft.) and is connected with the

Observatory and Prospect Hills on the west by a long ridge. To the north of Jakko is Elysium Hill and to its south is the long slope of Chota Simla. This ideal health resort can be reached from Kalka by the wonderful mountain railway which connects Kalka with Simla. As the railway ascends the Himalayas a delightful panorama unfolds itself. Kalka is connected with Delhi via Ambala by a standard gauge section of the North-Western Railway. Simla claims fine roads and delightful walks round Jakko and some of the other hills, with splendid views of the Himalayas all around. There are many churches, schools, sports grounds and a race course at Anandale. Good shooting is obtainable during the season but permits from the Political Agent of the Punjab Hill States are necessary. Mashobra and Mahasu are delightful weekend resorts and are five and eight miles from Simla respectively. In the former place is the Viceregal Lodge, situated amidst beautiful natural scenery. Public Conveyances:—(1) Rickshaws, fares according to distance or time. (2) Job horses, rates according to time. Hotels:—(1) Hotel Cecil. (2) Grand Hotel. (3) Hotel Metropole. (4) Corstorphen's Hotel. (5) Clark's Hotel. (6) Central Hotel. (7) Royal Hotel. Clubs:—(1) United Service Club. (2) Anandale Gymkhana Club. (3) Catholic Club. (4) Y. W. C. A., Constantia, Simla. Women's Institute and Hostel, open to all ladies. Places of Interest:—Jakko Hill, Prospect Hill, Observatory Hill, Viceregal Lodge, Anandale Race Course, Elysium Hill and Mashobra. Places of Entertainment:—(1) Rivoli Cinema. (2) Regal Theatre. (3) Ritz Cinema. (4) Davico's Ballroom.

KASHMIR AND JAMMU

Kashmir is a lovely land of mountains and valley unsurpassed for its scenery. The territory of Kashmir and Jammu forms most of the northern part of India and is a native State ruled by H. H. the Maharaja. The beautiful valley of Kashmir is picturesquely set in the lap

of the Himalayas and no part has such a magnificent climate as this "Jewel of the North." There is a large variety of big and small game and fishing, golf, tennis, swimming can be enjoyed in ideal surroundings. Kashmir is the starting place of excursions into lofty mountains and districts and to the land of the Lamas with their wonderful monasteries.

Jammu (Tawi) and Rawalpindi are the two termini of the North-Western Railway for Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, via Banihal and Murree respectively. The journey to Srinagar is accomplished by cars or buses, which are available at both the railway stations, and normally takes about 48 hours. Dak bungalows with catering arrangements, dispensaries and Post and Telegraph Offices are available along the routes. Luggage up to 20 seers is allowed free. It is essential to carry both summer and winter clothing as well as bedding before starting on the journey. Kashmir is known all over for its high-class shawls and other hand-spun woollen goods, carpets, papier-maché articles, wood carving and other products of exquisite skill. An annual Industrial Exhibition is held in Srinagar about the end of August, which is a centre of great attraction to all and the visitor is presented with an opportunity to obtain goods at low prices. Kashmir is also famous for its fruits and vegetables. It is a summer resort in itself. It is 12 miles from Pahalgam, and is a place of interest and pilgrimage containing a cave.

SRINAGAR: The capital of Kashmir, is a picturesque city comparable to a "Venice set in the heart of Switzerland." It is 5,200 ft. above sea level and is situated on the river Jhelum, which winds its way through the city. The river is spanned by seven bridges and it affords a convenient means of communication by boats. It is flanked by two hills, Shankaracharya, bearing a magnificent temple, and Hari Parbat, on which stands a fortress. Srinagar offers many attractions such as the silk factory, where one can see how silken cobwebs

are extracted from cocoons and how silk is carded, spun and woven. A golf course is provided near Nedou's Hotel and swimming places are at Garibad Point in Dal Lake and at Nagin Lake, 5 miles from Srinagar. **Dak Bungalows:**—Besides two Dak Bungalows at Khanabal and Achabal, there are many Dharamshalas for the use of travellers and the chief among them are: (1) Arya Samaj, Hazuri Bagh. (2) Badrika Ashram, 1st Bridge. (3) Sikh Gurudwara, 1st Bridge. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Cars. (2) Buses. (3) Shikaras or boats. (4) Tongas available in four classes. **Hotels:**—(1) Regina Hotel. (2) Nedou's Hotel. (3) National Hotel, Court Road. (4) Park Hotel. (5) Lake View Hotel. (6) Sams Hotel. (7) Savoy Hotel. (8) Mount View Hotel. (9) Castle Hotel. (10) De Luxe Hotel. (11) Kashmir View Hotel. (12) Khalsa Hotel. (13) Majestic Hotel. (14) Bharat Hotel. (15) Kashmir Hindu Hotel. (16) Viji Hotel. (17) Katarack's Hotel. (18) Coronation Hotel. (19) Frontier Hotel. (20) Elphinstone Hotel. **House Boats:**—Visitors desirous of putting up in house boats are advised to engage one after personal inspection only and not to arrange one previously. An agreement should be drawn up with the owners specifying the period of stay, rate of rent, wages of servants and charges for boarding and lodging per day per head. **Clubs:**—(1) Srinagar Club. (2) Amarsingh Club. (3) Harrison Club. **Places of Interest:**—**Ancient Monuments:** (1) Pari Mahal, or Fairy Palace, on the southern side of the Dal Lake. (2) Pandranttan, a temple, four miles from Srinagar. (3) Avanti Pura, on the right bank of the Jhelum, 18 miles away. (4) Bhaumazu, a group of caves. (5) Martand, the celebrated temple. (6) Shadiput. (7) Pattan, and (8) Harwan. **Moghul gardens in Kashmir:** (1) Shalimar Bagh. (2) Nishat Bagh. (3) Chashama Shahi, or "The Splendid Spring." (4) Nasim Bagh. (5) Achhabal. **Places for sight-seeing:** (1) Phalgam, 60 miles from Srinagar. (2) Ganderbal, 13 miles from Srinagar. (3) Sonemarg, 51 miles from Srinagar. (4) Verinag, 50 miles from Srinagar. (5) Gangabal, 42 miles from Srinagar. **Prominent Lakes:** (1) Dal Lake,

with its famous floating gardens, is one of the favourite resorts of visitors. It offers delightful bathing in its clear water and is equipped with boats, diving boards and chutes. (2) Nagin, a small lake of the Dal Lake. (3) Anchar Lake. (4) Wulur Lake. (5) Manasbal Lake. (6) Kaunsarnag or Vislunapada in Kulgam Tehsil. (7) Sishnag Lakes. (8) Marsar and Tarsar Lake. (9) Pongong Lake in Ladakh District. The other places of interest are: (1) The Museum. (2) The Silk Factory, permission to visit this is necessary. (3) Jama Masjid. (4) Royal Palaces. (5) Hari Parbat Fort. Places of Entertainment:—Regal, Amrish and Palladium Talkies.

GULMARG: One of the beauty spots of Kashmir and an ideal hill station. Glorious Gulmarg is connected by an excellent motor road, 24 miles long, with Srinagar, and is 8,700 feet above sea level. It lies in pine woods surrounded by glorious scenery and one gets a majestic view of the Nanga Parbat Range. Lovely walks and rides can be had on the roads and this hill station is equipped with all modern conveniences. During winter skiing and skating can be enjoyed and it is the best place for lovers of golf. Trips to Khillnarg, Alpather and Tosh Maidan can be made from here. Hotel:—Nedou's Hotel.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The country between the Indus and Afghanistan, to the north-west corner of India, is called the North-West Frontier Province. India is separated from Afghanistan by huge mountain ranges, the Hindukush and Suleiman ranges, which also form a natural boundary of India. The Khyber Pass, which is at the end of the railway 10½ miles west from Peshawar, is the gateway to India from the north and is strongly guarded. The province is under a Governor.

PESHAWAR: The capital of the Frontier province, it occupies a strategic position at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. It is an ancient town famous in Indian

history, being the land gateway to India on the north. Peshawar cantonment railway station is connected by the North-Western Railway with Delhi via Lahore. The city railway station is three miles from the cantonment station. The Khyber Railway is an extension of the N.-W. Railway from the cantonment station to Landi Kotal, a distance of about 32 miles. This railway was constructed at a cost of 27 lakhs of rupees and is one of the marvels of railway engineering in India. Peshawar city is surrounded by a wall with sixteen gates and a strong fortress outside it. The cantonment extends westward two miles away from the city. There is a strong military garrison. Peshawar is a great caravan centre and numerous caravans of camels and ponies from Kabul and Central Asia arrive here laden with merchandise. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one on Sadar Road. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas, taxis and buses. **Hotels:**—(1) Dean's Hotel, Peshawar Cantonment. (2) Grand Hotel, Sadar Bazar. (3) Green Hotel, Cantonment. **Club:**—Officers' Club, Mall Road. **Places of Interest:**—(1) Museum. (2) Bala Hissar, an old fort. (3) Jamrud Fort, 10½ miles from Peshawar, which commands the entrance to the Khyber Pass. (4) Gorkhatri Building. (5) Hasting Memorial. (6) Shahi Bagh Garden. (7) Wazir Bagh Garden. (8) Cunningham Park. (9) Fruit Dehydrating Factory. (10) Canning Factory. **Places of Entertainment:**—Lansdowne Cinema, Capitol Theatre, White Rose Cinema, Novelty Talkies, Picture House Cinema, Taswir Mahal Talkies.

ABBOTTABAD: A charming health resort, 4,000 ft. above sea level. It can be reached by car from Havelian, which is connected by a branch line of the N.-W. Railway with Taxila, a junction on the main line to Peshawar. Abbottabad is also a military station. There is a road connecting it with Kashmir. **Dak Bungalow:**—District Board's Dak Bungalow. **Public Conveyances:**—(1) Cars. (2) Tongas. **Hotels:**—(English) Abbot Hotel, Spring Field Hotel and Woodlock Hotel. (Indian) Khwaja Hotel, Palace Hotel,

opposite G.P.O., and Majestic Hotel. Club:—Bar Club. Place of Interest:—Company Garden. Places of Entertainment:—Royal and Empire Cinemas.

BANNU: Situated on the river Kuram to the south-west of Peshawar. It is connected by a narrow gauge line of the N.-W. Railway with Mari Indus via Laki Marwat junction. Bannu is also known as Edwardesabad and is a military station and a centre of trade. Dak Bungalow:—There is one near the D. C.'s house. Public Conveyances:—(1) Taxis. (2) Tongas, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class. Hotels:—Shah Hotel and Restaurant, outside Parade Gate. Clubs:—Civil Officers' Tennis Club, Victoria Tennis Club and Khalsa Tennis and Badminton Club. Places of Interest:—(1) Company Garden in the Civil Lines. (2) Victoria Memorial Library. (3) Parks outside Parade Gate. Places of Entertainment:—Frontier Cinema and Capitol Theatre.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN: A military station, situated four miles from the right bank of the Indus river. It lies to the south-west of Peshawar and can be reached from Darya Khan railway station on the Kundian-Multan section of the N.-W. Railway. Dak Bungalow:—Darya Khan. Public Conveyances:—Cars, Motor Buses. Hotel:—Afghan Hotel, outside Darya Khan. Clubs:—European Club, Noel Club, Darya Khan Club, Ladies Club, Independent Club and the Young Men's Muslim Association. Places of Interest:—Russel Park, Municipal Company Garden, Noel Garden and the Indus Bund. Places of Entertainment:—Imperial Royal and Capitol Cinemas.

BALUCHISTAN

The country forms the most westerly part of the Indian Empire. It includes British Baluchistan Agencies under the British and the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela. Baluchistan is under an Agent to the Governor-General of India.

QUETTA: The capital city is situated 5,500 ft. above sea level. It is an important frontier post of India with a strong garrison, commanding the Bolan Pass, which carries the road and railway into Sind. In 1935 Quetta was destroyed by a great earthquake. The cantonment and the city have been re-built. Quetta railway station is on the Ruk-Quetta-Chaman section of the North-Western Railway, which passes through the Bolan Pass.

PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES IN INDIA

The Portuguese territories in India consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. Goa, the capital of Portuguese India, is situated to the south of Bombay, while Diu is an island in the south of Kathiawar, and Daman is situated to the north of Bombay, near Surat. Goa has long since attracted the attention of the most famous travellers of the world. In the middle of the fourteenth century the well-known Moorish traveller, Ibn Batuta, crossed Goa and left a curious description of the town of Sindubar (Goa). During its period of splendour, i.e., in the 16th and 18th centuries, the old city of Goa was also visited by many distinguished travellers. Goa is the headquarters of the Roman Catholics in India and is largely visited by them, specially when the body of St. Francis Xavier is exposed every 10 years. Old Goa was once a famous city but owing to climatic conditions it fell into decay and Panjim or New Goa has become the seat of the Government since 1843. There is also a fairly large population of Hindus in Goa and in Ponda there are some beautiful Hindu temples. Many tourists are attracted to Goa, which presents a continental appearance and has several places to interest them. Vasco da Gama and Mormugao are the ports of call of the steamers of both the B.S.N. Company and the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited. These companies maintain a regular service from Bombay to Goa starting from Alexandra Dock. Travellers can also reach Goa by train

via Mormugao, the terminus of the W.I.P. Rly. The scenery between Mormugao and Castle Rock (British frontier railway station) is very fine, and the Dudsagar Waterfall, across which the railway runs, are worth seeing.

NOVA GOA: Or Panjim, is the administrative capital of Portuguese India. It can be reached from Mormugao harbour and terminus of the West India Portuguese Railway, about 6½ miles away. Nova Goa is a little town quite continental and picturesque in appearance and has a population of about 20,000. The city is mostly built round the slopes of a hill, with an extensive river frontage. It is situated on the left border of the river Mandovi, one of the two largest rivers of Goa, the other being the river Zuari, whose mouth is separated from that of the former by a small promontory called "Cabo," whereon is built the Government House. A number of roads in Nova Goa are asphalted and there are public gardens and a band stand. It is the headquarters of the Government of Portuguese India, including Daman and Diu, and has principal Government offices, a Central Lyceum for higher studies, a large Government hospital and maternity home, with a Medical College attached and a Bacteriological Institute. It has besides primary schools, one library to which is attached a small museum with numismatic cabinet. There is a regular steamer service between Mormugao, Panjim and Old Goa. Old Goa is only 20 minutes run by motor car from Panjim, and is celebrated for its magnificent old churches.

Dak Bungalow:—There is no Dak Bungalow or Rest House in Panjim and visitors stay at the hotels or use the Rest House with modern convenience attached to the aerodrome near Mormugao harbour.

Public Conveyances:—Taxis and victorias available. There is a bus service from Panjim to all parts of Goa and to Belgaum, Londa, Savantwadi, Karwar, etc.

Hotels:—(1) Hotel Republica. (2) Hotel Del Rio. (3) Hotel Central. (4) Hotel Aliado. (5) Casino Mira-Mar. There are also two decent Hindu hotels.

Places of Interest:—(1) Monu-

ment of Afonso de Albuquerque, the conqueror of Goa, built in the seventeenth century. (2) Gallery of full-size portraits of all past Viceroys and Governor-Generals. (3) Archives of old documents and books containing very interesting history of Portuguese India. (4) Velha Goa, which is only ten minutes run by car from Panjim, is the old city of Goa, now in a ruinous condition. Old Goa was well known in history as the emporium of culture, commerce and riches during the 16th and 17th centuries. This city now has a number of churches, including the Church of Bom Jesus containing the body of St. Francis Xavier in a silver coffin. People from all parts of the world visit the place, during the period the body is exposed to public view every 10 years. (5) Famous Hindu temples of Mangesh, Qeula and Mardol, which are an hour's run from Panjim. Clubs:—(1) Club National. (2) Club Vasco da Gama. Place of Entertainment:—Cine-Teatro Nacional.

MORMUGAO: Is situated on the left bank of the Zuari river, 6½ miles south of Panjim or Nova Goa. The port of Mormugao has a natural outlet to the sea and offers the shortest route both for passenger and goods traffic. Mormugao is also the terminus of West India Portuguese Railway, under the management of the M. & S. M. Railway which runs from Londa junction to Mormugao via Castle Rock station, the frontier of Portuguese India. Goods are shipped direct from Mormugao to continental parts, and cargo is directly loaded and unloaded from railway wagons which run on sidings alongside the steamer thus saving handling expenses. All goods destined principally to the south-west India which comes from overseas, passes through this harbour and is similarly exported to the continent. There is a large export of fish and coconut from Mormugao. Mormugao harbour can accommodate a large number of ocean liners at a time. It has also an aerodrome with a beautiful and well furnished modern rooms. Dak Bungalow for the travellers near it. There is also an old Dharamshala at Vasco da Gama. Public Conveyances:—Buses and cars

which run from here to Vaseo da Gama and thence to Cortalim. Hotels:—(1) Palace Hotel, run by Messrs. Spencer & Co. (2) Lobo's Hotel. There are two hotels at Vaseo da Gama. Clubs:—Casino de Mormugao and the Railway Institute both at Vaseo da Gama. Places of Interest:—(1) The Shrine of Ven. Fr. Joseph Vaz at Saneaoale, a place of interest for Catholics, accessible from Cortalim. (2) Municipal Public Garden. (3) Parque Infantil, a garden and playground for children, which is provided with a small tower house, a small rest house, merry-go-round and other play equipments. (4) Municipal Market, one of the best in South India. (5) Repartições Publicas, one of the modern and biggest buildings in Goa. Places of Entertainment:—Cine Rex and Cine Republica.

DAMAN: Is situated to the north of Bombay near Surat. The city of Daman and the seaside resort of Deuca can be reached from Daman Road and Bhilad stations on the main line of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. from Bombay to Almedabad. There is a regular bus service from these stations to Daman city. Deuca can be reached by tongas from Daman City. The city of Daman largely consists of persons who are solely dependent on fishing, and large exports are made to British India. The salt industry which comes next was best thriving before the imposition of heavy excise duties by the British Government. Daman attracts a large number of visitors, mainly from Bombay, due to its excellent climate. There are also many places of interest to the visitor including a fine beach at Deuca, 4 miles from the city. Daman is also famous for the foreign liquor obtainable here. Visitors to Daman are advised in their own interest to declare their belongings at the British Frontier Customs and also at Portuguese Customs, otherwise a considerable difficulty will be experienced. Detailed information can be had at these Customs offices. Those interested in the historical study of the city should refer to "History of Damao," by A. F. Moniz, which can be had at the municipal library. Dak Bungalow:—English Salt Bungalow

in Damao Pequeno, belonging to the British Government. **Public Conveyances:**—Tongas and buses. **Hotels:**—(1) Hotel Popular. (2) Hotel Brighton. (3) Hotel Moniz. (4) Hindu Hotel of Mohanlal Sukdev in Damao Pequeno. (5) Duke Hotel. (6) Summer Hotel. (7) West-End Hotel, in Deuca. **Places of Interest:**—Ancient Monuments: (1) In Damao Pequeno, Igreja de Nossa Sra. de Mar; St. Jeronimo Fort. (2) In Marvo, Capela Antonio. (3) In Veracunda, fort in ruins. (4) In Bhjmpor, fort in ruins. (5) In Praça, the Fort, Government House, Fort Bastion, Sé Cathedral, Nossa Sra. de Rosario Chapel, Civil Jail, Municipal Building, Old Hospital, Fatima Institute. (6) Igreja de Nossa Sra. de Remedios (built in 1760) in Damao Grande. (7) Cross made out of a single stone (approx. 6 metres) in Praça. (8) Municipal Garden in Praça.

FRENCH TERRITORIES IN INDIA

The territories of the French Government in India consist of Chandernagore in Bengal and four places in Madras, comprising Karikal in the Cauvery Delta, Mahe in Malabar, Yanam in the Godavari Delta and Pondicherry in Arcot.

CHANDERNAGORE: A French settlement in the midst of British territory in Bengal. It is situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river, 22 miles from Calcutta. Chandernagore railway station is outside French territory and lies on the main line of the East Indian Railway from Howrah to Delhi. The first French factory in Chandernagore was built in 1688 by permission of the Emperor Aurangzeb. The European residential quarter borders on the bank of the river and there are hotels which cater for the tourists. Hooghly Mohsin College is two miles away and conveyances are available. **Dak Bungalow:**—There is one Rest House for travellers in Laldighidher. **Public Conveyances:**—Rickshaws, hackney carriages, buses and taxis. **Hotels:**—Australia Hotel, European Hotel, Boro Bazar, Rue General Martin,

Couple Restaurant, Boro Bazar. Places of Interest:— Beautiful strand for promenade near the river Ganges, Protestant and Parish Churches. Places of Entertainment:— There are two cinema houses in Chandernagore.

PONDICHERRY: Is the capital of the territories of the French in India. It can be reached from Villupuram junction by the metre gauge line of the South Indian Railway, being only 21 miles from the junction. Villupuram is 99 miles from Madras, on the Madras-Dhanushkodi-Colombo section of the railway. The town is divided by a canal into the "native" town and the "white" town, the latter being near the sea. Public Conveyances:— Taxis, buses, juktas, and rickshaws. Hotels:— (European) Grand Hotel de Europe and La Alsacian Hotel. (Indian) Ramkrishna Lunch Home, Singapore Hotel and Sankar Lodge. Places of Interest:— The monument of Morts, the ruins of Fort Saint Louis, the Statue of Joan of Arc, the Tomb of L'Herminette, the Pagodas of Iswaran and C garden. Places of Entertainment:— Cinema, Theatre Gaebele.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Stations and Special Trains

(Note:— This section deals with terminal stations at the principal ports only and mail trains running from there. The railway routes to other towns are included under their respective heads.)

BOMBAY: There are two terminal stations in Bombay, the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway and the Bombay Central of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

VICTORIA TERMINUS: Through mail trains and expresses run daily from here. The following are the important ones:—

- (1) Calcutta Mail via Nagpur.
- (2) Calcutta Mail via Chheoki.

- (3) Punjab Mail via Agra Cantonment, Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi to Peshawar.
- (4) Lucknow Express via Jhansi and Cawnpore Central.
- (5) Poona Mail to Poona and Bangalore.
- (6) Madras Mail via Raichur to Madras.

BOMBAY CENTRAL: The following mail trains run daily from here:—

- (1) Frontier Mail, provides the shortest route to Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar.
- (2) Gujarat Mail via Baroda to Ahmedabad, connecting with the metre gauge line to Abu Road, Ajmer, Jaipur and Delhi.
- (3) Kathiawar Mail via Ahmedabad to Viramgam.

SPECIAL TRAINS: Two special trains run from the Mole Station, Ballard Pier, in connection with the P. & O. Mail Steamers: (1) The Frontier Mail, to Peshawar via Delhi and Lahore, and (2) The Imperial Indian Mail, to Calcutta via Chheoki.

KARACHI: The North-Western Railway terminates at Karachi City Station. Karachi Cantonment is three miles away. The following are the important trains: (1) Quetta Mail, to Quetta via Rohri. (2) Karachi Mail, to Peshawar via important stations in the Punjab. For the convenience of passengers arriving at or sailing from Kiamari to join the Homeward bound steamers sailing from Bombay, the mail trains run through the docks alongside the steamer.

MADRAS: The two terminal stations in Madras are Central Station of the Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway, and Egmore Station of the South Indian Railway.

CENTRAL STATION: Among the mail and express trains that run from here, the following are important: (1) Bombay Mail, to Bombay via Guntakal, Raichur, Wadi and Poona. (2) Calcutta Mail, to Calcutta via Bezwada, Waltair and Cuttack. (3) Grand

Trunk Express, to Delhi via Bezwada, Kazipet, Ballharsha, Nagpur, Itarsi, Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra. (4) Blue Mountain Express to Mettupalayam for Ootacamund.

EGMORE STATION: Through trains are the Ceylon Express, which runs to Ceylon via Chingleput, Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Dhanushkodi, and the Trivandrum Express, to Trivandrum via Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Kodaikanal Road, Madura and Quillon.

CALCUTTA: The terminus of both the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways is Howrah Station. The terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway is Sealdah Station, in Calcutta.

HOWRAH STATION: The principal mail trains of the E.I. Railway are: (1) Bombay Mail, to Bombay via Chlieoki and Jubbulpore. (2) Punjab Mail, to Peshawar via Patna, Benares, Lucknow, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Ambala, Amritsar, and Lahore. (3) Imperial Indian Mail, which runs from Howrah to Ballard Pier, Bombay, in connection with the English Mail Steamer departure.

The principal mail trains of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway are: (1) Bombay Mail, to Bombay via Nagpur. (2) Madras Mail, to Madras via Cuttack, Waltair and Bezwada.

SEALDAH STATION: (1) Darjeeling Mail, to Siliguri for Darjeeling. (2) Assam Mail, to Gauhati for Shillong via Amingaon. (3) Dacca Mail, to Dacca via Goalundo. (4) Chittagong Mail, to Chittagong via Goalundo, Chandpur and Laksam.

STEAMER ROUTES

Indian Coastal Steamer Services

(1) Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.,

jointly maintain different services on the Konkan coast. Their offices are situated at Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. The steamers of the Companies leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, daily in the mornings and in the afternoons at schedule timings. The following services are maintained:—(A) **Dhabol Line**: Calls at Janjira, Shrivardhan, Harnai and Dhabol. (B) **Vijayadurg Line**: Calls at Harnai, Palshet, Jaygad, Tiveri, Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, and Vijayadurg. (C) **Vengurla Line**: Calls at Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Vijayadurg, Devgad, Malwan and Vengurla. (D) **Goa Line**: Thrice weekly direct service to Panjim: steamers leave on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. (E) **Karachi Line**: Steamers leave "C" and "R" Sheds, Prince's Dock, thrice a month at an interval of 8-10 days. (F) **Bhavnagar Line**: A weekly service. The steamers leave every Saturday from "C" and "R" Sheds, Prince's Dock, and call at Diu, Jaffrabad, Mohuva and Bhavnagar. (G) **Mangalore Line**: A weekly service. The steamers leave from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, every Tuesday and call at Vengurla, Karwar, Kumta, Bhatkal, Malpe, and Mangalore. (H) **Dharamtar Line**: A daily service. The steamers leave Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, daily and call at Rewas and Dharamtar. (I) **Uran Service**: There is a launch service daily between Bombay and Uran. (J) **Rewas Service**: The steamers leave daily in the afternoon from Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock. (K) **Excursion Services**: Special Nahava Line, on Sundays and Bank holidays and special sailings to Elephanta on Tuesdays and Thursdays, when educational institutions are given concessions in rates.

(2) **CALCUTTA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The Company maintains Inland Steamer Lines in the province of Bengal:—(1) **Ghatal Line Service** between Armenianghat in Calcutta and Kolaghat in the Midnapore District, calling at Uluberia, Geonkhali, Tamruk and other important points. (2) **Kola-Ranichuck Service** between Kolaghat (Midnapur) and Ranichuck (Midnapur), calling at Bucksee, Gopi-

gunge, Pansully and other important points. (3) Ferry Services in the Fort of Calcutta: (a) Rajgunge Line between Chandpalghat and Rajgunge. (b) Cross Ferry Services between Chandpalghat, Ramkristopur and Telkulghat.

(3) INDIA GENERAL NAVIGATION AND RAILWAY CO., LTD., AND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The principal lines maintained by fast up-to-date paddle steamers connect Calcutta to Eastern Bengal and Assam and also to Bihar and the U.P. Numerous daily services are operated by the joint companies for passenger and goods traffic.

INDEX

A	Page	B—contd.	Page
Abbottabad	236	Bangalore	110
Abu (Mount)	184	Bannu	237
Agra	215	Baramati	42
Ahmedabad	51	Barcilly	208
Ahmednagar	41	Baroda	49
Ajanta Caves	168	Barsi	42
Ajmer	186	Bassein Fort	13
Akola	175	Belgaum	35
Aligarh	212	Bellary	95
Allahabad	203	Belur	113
Alleppey	106	Belur	124
Almora	199	Benares	204
Alwar	190	Bengal Presidency	116
Amalner	43	Berhampore	132
Ambala	225	Bezwada	97
Ambarnath	15	Bhagalpur	149
Amraoti	176	Bhaja & Bedsa Caves	17
Amreli	65	Bharatpur	189
Amritsar	223	Bhavnagar	64
Ankleswar	47	Bhopal	182
Anand	50	Bhubaneswar	158
Arrah	149	Bidar	169
Assam	139	Bihar	144
Aurangabad	165	Bijapur	38
		Bikaner	191
B		Billimora	45
Badami	39	Bombay	7
Bahawalpur	227	Brindaban	214
Bally	124	British Cochin	101
Baluchistan	237	Broach	47
		Bulsar	45

250 A GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

	Page		Page
B—contd.		D	
Bundi	196	Dacca	135
Burdwan	130	Daman	241
Burhanpur	175	Darjeeling	126
Buxar	150	Daulatabad	167
		Dehra Dun	211
C		Delhi	219
Calcutta	116	Delhi (New)	218
Calicut	93	Delwada	57
Cambay	50	Deolali	18
Cape Comorin	107	Dera Ismail Khan	237
Cauveri Falls	112	Dharampur	21
Cawnpore	202	Dharamsala	231
Central India Agency	177	Dharwar	36
Central Provinces and		Dholka	53
Berar	170	Dhrangadhra	67
Chakrata	201	Dhulia	44
Chamba	229	Diamond Harbour	123
Chandernagore	242	Dibrugarh	140
Chendragiri	96	Dumas	25
Chhota Udaipur	48	Dum Dum	123
Chingleput	78	Dwarka	60
Chinsura	129		
Chitorgarh	195	E	
Chittagong	136	Elephanta Caves	15
Chota-Nagpur	153	Ellora Caves	167
Cocanada	99	Ernacolam	102
Cochin (British)	101		
Cochin State	100	F	
Coimbatore	91	Fatehpur Sikri	217
Conjeevaram	79	Ferozpur	227
Cooch-Behar	138	Fyzabad	206
Coonoor	80		
Coorg	103	G	
Cutch	67	Gadag	38
Cuttack	155	Gauhati	141

	Page		Page
G—contd.		J	

Gaur	138
Gaya	146
Gersoppa Falls	114
Gholvad	20
Gingee Fort	80
Goalundo	134
Gokak Road	34
Gondal	59
Gooty	96
Gujranwala	228
Gujrat	229
Gulmarg	235
Gwalior	178
Gwalior State	177

H

Halebid	113
Hanamkonda	169
Hardwar	210
Hathras	213
Hazaribagh	155
Himmatnagar	54
Hooghly	124
Hooghly & Chinsura	129
Howrah	128
Hubli	37
Humpi	95
Hyderabad	161
Hyderabad (Sind)	70
Hyderabad State	160

I

Igatpuri	17
Indore	179
Indore State	179

Jaipur	187
Jamnagar	59
Jamshedpur	153
Janjira State	33
Jaunpur	206
Jhansi	201
Jodhpur	192
Jogeshwari Caves	14
Jubbulpore	173
Juhu	13
Jullunder	224
Junagadh	55

K

Kalimpong	125
Kamptee	171
Karachi	68
Karla Caves	17
Karwar	36
Kashmir & Jammu	232
Kathiawar	54
Kennerly Caves	14
Khambalia	60
Khandagiri	159
Khandala	16
Kodaikanal	83
Kolar Gold Fields	113
Kolliapur	30
Konarak	158
Kotagiri	81
Kotah	196
Krishnagar	133
Kumbhakonam	86
Kurseong	126

L

Lahore	221
--------	-----

	Page		Page
L—contd.		M—contd.	
Limdi	66	Murud	33
Lonavla	16	Mussoorie	200
Lucknow	207	Muttra	213
Ludhiana	224	Muzaffarpur	148
		Mysore	108
		Mysore State	107
M			
Madanapalle	84	N	
Madhupur	151	Nabadwip	133
Madras Presidency	73	Nadiad	51
Madras	73	Nagpur	170
Madura	89	Nahawa	15
Mahabalipuram	79	Naini Tal	198
Mahableshwar	23	Nandidrug	112
Mahasthangarh	137	Nasik	19
Mandapeshwar	14	Navlakhi (Port)	63
Mangalore	94	New Delhi	218
Manipur State	143	Nirmal	15
Manmad	44	Nova Goa	239
Matheran	22		
Mattancheri (Cochin)	101	O	
Meerut	212	Ogalewadi	29
Merkara	103	Okha	61
Mhasla	34	Ootacamund	82
Mhow	180	Orissa	155
Mirzapur	204		
Mohan-Jo-Dero	72	P	
Monghyr	147	Pachmarhi	174
Moradabad	209	Paharpur	137
Mormugao	240	Pali	15
Morvi	62	Palitana	65
Mount Abu	184	Panchgani	20
Muli Road	64	Pandharpur	40
Multan	227	Pandua	138
Murree	230		
Murshidabad	130		

